The Columbian.

[COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.,

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1882.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XVI, NO 28
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLVI, NO 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1M	2M	3M	M	1Y
One inch.....	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	13 00
Three inches.....	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches.....	5 00	7 00	9 00	13 00	20 00
Quarter column..	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column.....	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column.....	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the right. Corner of Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ent's Building.

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on Main Street, 1st door below Court House.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
NEW COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

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Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GUY JACOBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG,
Office in H. J. Clark's Building, second floor, first door to the left.
Oct. 8, '80.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in building formerly occupied by H. J. Reeder.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America.
Jan. 5, 1882.

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
May 6, '81. BERWICK, PA.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
Notary Public
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞*Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office in Mrs. Ent's Building, third door from Main street. May 20, '81.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building. june 24, '81.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Brockway's Building 1st floor, Bloomsburg, Penn'a. may 7, '80-t f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. BUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
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All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office over Bloomsburg Banking Company.
To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 25-17

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W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences

JAMES REILLY,
Tonsorial Artist,
Is again at his old stand under EXCHANGE HOTEL, and has as usual a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and of the public generally. July 16, '80-tf

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, SICARS SODA, &C., &C.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.
—)o(—
A. J. EVANS,
The uptown Clothier, has just received a fine line of New Goods, and is prepared to make up
SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS
For Men and Boys in the neatest manner and Latest Styles.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, &c.,
Always on hand. Call and Examine. EVANS' BLOCK Corner Main and Iron Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

PLUMBING,
GAS FITTING,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
—)o(—
E. B. BROWER
Has purchased the Stock and Business of I. Hagenbuch, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. Plumbing and Gas Fitting a specialty. Tinware, Stoves,
RANGES AND HEATERS,
in a great variety. All work done by
EXPERIENCED HANDS.
Main Street corner of East.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

N. S. TINGLEY.
Announces to the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of
Custom Tailoring,
promptly and at reasonable prices. Now is the season for a
NEW SPRING SUIT
And Tingley's the place to get a proper fit.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Shop 3rd floor Columbian Building, Main street.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAETONS, SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &C.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

W. H. CARTER.
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,
DRAWINGS
AND
SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDINGS,
FURNISHED.
Jobbing of all kinds promptly attended to
All work warranted to give satisfaction.
feb 3d '82-6m

PAINTING
AND
PAPER HANGING.
WM. F. BODINE,
IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, Pa. is prepared to do all kinds of
HOUSE PAINTING
Plain and Ornamental
PAPER HANGING,
BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.
All kinds of Furniture Repaired and made as good as new.
NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED.
Estimates Made on all Work.
WM. F. BODINE.

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL
—:o:—
The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad Street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.
FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,
BLINDS, MOULDINGS,
FLOORING, Etc.
furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.
ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS
furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman.
CHARLES KRUG,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. F. SHARPLESS,
FOUNDER AND MACHINIST.
NEAR L. & B. DEPOT, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturer of Plows, Stoves and all kinds of Castings. Large stock of Tinware, Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also, large stock of repairs for city stoves of all kinds, wholesale and retail such as Fire Brick, Grates, Lids, Centres, &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Spiders, Cake Plates, Large Iron Kettles, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes, all kinds of Plow Points, Mould Boards, Bolts, Plaster, Salt, ——*BONE MANURE, &c.*——
feb 3 t-f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.	$7,078,224
Royal of Liverpool.....	13,500,000
Lancashire.....	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia.....	4,165,717
Phœnix, of London.....	5,266,372
London & Lancashire, of England.....	1,709,976
Hartford of Hartford.....	3,273,000
Springfield Fire and Marine.....	2,092,585

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 28, '81-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
LOSSES PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

LEGAL BLANKS,
ALWAYS ON HAND
AT THIS OFFICE

J. J. BROWER,
CARPETS
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Blank Books.
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BLANK BOOKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
PERIODICALS BOUND IN ANY DESIRABLE STYLE
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110 & 112 W. MARKET STREET,
WILKES-BARRE, Pa.

C. C. CALLIGNAN
—TIN ROOFING,—
OPERA HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers!

DR. J. B. MARCHISI,
UTICA, N. Y.
DISCOVERER OF DR. MARCHISI'S
CATHOLICON,
A POSITIVE CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
This remedy will act in harmony with the Female system at all times, and also immediately upon the abdominal and uterine muscles, and restore them to a healthy and strong condition.
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will cure falling of the womb, Leucorrhœa, Chronic Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hœmorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, Kidney Complaint, Barrenness and is especially adapted to the change of life. Send for pamphlet free. All letters of inquiry freely answered. Address as above. For sale by all druggists. New size $1 per bottle, Old size $1.50. Be sure and ask for Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon. Take no other.
Moyer Bros., Wholesale Agents, Bloomsburg Pa.
June 23-1y.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin of " "
Pennsylvania of " "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of New York.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 79-1y

SELECT STORY.

MARRIAGE AND FLIRTING.

BY LILLIAN STANLEY.

I've a theory—and I consider it, like all my theories, a very good one—about flirtation and matrimony being very compatible. I mean to publish it some day in a large quarto edition, illuminated; but in the meantime, merely to excite your curiosity sufficiently to induce you to purchase the book (when I do publish it) I will give you a little outline of this astounding theory. In the first place, it is well known that married men will frequently persist in being frightfully handsome; less frequently, perhaps, but yet sometimes they will be so shockingly agreeable and melancholy, as the fact may be; once in a while there is one who will be irresistably gallant. On the contrary, it is a proposition which will need no illustration that young men are frequently notoriously ugly—more frequently notoriously vapid—and most frequently notoriously unbearable. With these two facts staring us in the face, what is the great army of young womandom to do? Immolate themselves upon the altar of propriety, and shun the unfortunate married as they would a ravenous wolf, and submit themselves with Spartan heroism to the infliction of young men who are more to be dreaded than sword, pestilence and famine? Evidently no. What then? Why flirt! flirt! flirt!—madly, merrily maliciously and unmindful of consequences.

With these ideas fully in my head—a year ago, these glorious midsummer days—I went to Nahant. Home of delight, cradle of love, paradise of flirtation! who has not lost hearts, three or four, more or less, within its charmed precincts? There, in one blissful summer, did I dispose of six as respectable sized hearts as ever delighted the soul of an antagonist. One to the divine A., who danced the redowa; one to the glorious C., who wore epaulettes (always irresistible, aren't they?); one to that superb D., who drove those heavenly long-tailed grays (to be sure he proved to be a horse thief, but don't mention it, loving reader—it is between you and me); one to that Apollo Belvedere in white tights, yclept Daniel; one to that R., who had the most magnificent red hair—so distingue, you know, and recherche; and, lastly, the one of whom I am to tell you in this story—that is, if I ever get to telling it.

The first evening of our arrival I stood talking very ill-natured to Ned; only a cousin, you know, and one is at liberty to vent their ill nature upon them, otherwise I don't know what would become of us—having, as we do, to keep it corked up before other people. Well, anybody with the common feeling of poor degraded humanity about them, would have been ill-natured that night. There I was dressed in my most bewildering white; had even condescended to wear my point (oh, those darling old laces); had violets, fresh and dewy, when nobody else had violets, and, after all this expenditure of taste, not a single noticeable man in the room. Twenty fops, thirty fools (near relations), ten puppies and everything else in proportion. You can imagine it; you've seen such companies a thousand times. I like admiration and attention, but I'm a little particular as to whom it comes from. I sulked, until a little late in the evening I saw a gentleman enter the room with a lady on his arm. I looked at them and brightened up. The gentleman was glorious, the lady feeble and frail; really this was worth while. Not a young man, either, thank fortune; over thirty for a certainty, and decidedly stately at that. Grave, too, I thought by his looks, and apparently devoted to the lady. All this I noticed while I was saying to Ned:

"Who are they?"

"Mr. and Mrs. Duane."

"Introduce me."

"I don't know them; merely heard their names mentioned at tea."

"Go and get acquainted in a twinkling, and come back to me."

"How, pray?"

"Any way; step on the lady's dress—tear it quite off at the waist, if possible; then, in the midst of apologies and regrets, manage the matter. Don't you know anything?"

"Not much, I fear, about such manœuvering; besides, what do you want of an introduction to him, he's married, and—"

"Good heavens! isn't that just what I'm about; don't I know he's married, and isn't that the only reason I want to know him? Who flirts with a young man now-a-days?" said I, glancing contemptuously at Ned from under my eyelids.

"I should think you'd enough of flirting with married men," said Ned, maliciously, "last winter when you got your hair pulled by that outraged Mrs. Smith, whose John was playing the devoted at your feet."

"Oh, that outrageous termagant," exclaimed I, fired with indignation at the recollection of the indignity (my hair has been thin ever since, between you and me, loving reader), "the insufferable vixen. I would elope with that Smith to-night had I the chance, simply, and with malice prepense, to annoy that female creature; though her contemptible spouse picks his teeth with a fork, and though he snores—(I know he does; people with drab moustaches always snore)—yes, even though he snores, I would elope with him deliberately, for the sole purpose of annoying that woman he is fool enough to call his wife."

I paused, and Ned, apparently glad to get rid of me (the villain), went off to waltze with a blue eyed rag baby, and I was left to my own resources for an introduction to Mr. Duane.

I managed it. I went up and stood very near him. I got very warm, fanned myself furiously and grew pale, suddenly wanted a glass of water, that there was no one to get it but Mr. Duane, etc. You know the rest. He brought me the water. I thanked him and smiled. He smiled, and after two persons have smiled at each other they don't need any further introduction. He offered to take me to the air. I accepted his arm and we went out upon the veranda; and then—why the ball was in motion and Nahant would not be dull the rest of the summer.

Mr. Duane came on so wonderfully that I was astonished. I had expected considerable difficulty at first, for I took him to be a sort of a grave, moral, and, perhaps, even religious man, from his looks, but he exceeded even my anticipations. He invited me to ride the next morning, which I did with uncommon pleasure, as, when we were driving off, I saw the face of Mrs. Duane at the window of her room. She was not dressed yet. Oh! these shocking married women, thought I; no wonder their husbands flirt. If they only knew anything they would see why they cannot retain their power over their husbands. Morning wrappers and frizzled hair have been the end of more than one man's love.

"Oh! dear," thought I, and I actually sighed a little as I thought it, "if Mr. Duane was my husband do you suppose I would ever let him see me looking otherwise than tidy? No, a thousand times no!"

The ride was followed by a ramble in the afternoon, during which Mrs. Duane sat on the veranda, with a young gentleman beside her, and watched us till out of sight. I can't say that the roots of my hair didn't tingle a little; and I was once actually foolish enough to put my hands up to the back of my head to see if some one wasn't about to pull it. You may think I was exceedingly and foolishly nervous; but perhaps you have never had your hair pulled by a jealous woman. I had, and the remembrance of it was the only thing which cast a shadow over my flirtation with Mr. Duane.

I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past; and judging by the past, there was a possibility of an attack. I should advise young ladies who intend going deep into the question of matrimony and flirtation, that is, practically, to learn the noble art of self defense from some professional adept. I confess that I once or twice scanned the lady of my gallant a little anxiously to see how things would be likely to go in a personal encounter. But the lady did not seem at all belligerent; on the contrary, she took things with amazing quietude. Probably, thought I to myself, she is used to it.

Ned came in one morning, with his face elongated at an angle of twenty-three and a half degrees, stretched himself at full length on the carpet, and while I brushed out my hair exclaimed:

"Cousin Mollie!"

"Cousin Ned!"

"Well, Cousin Mollie Winters, do you know that this whole house is in an uproar about your going on with Mr. Duane?"

"Good."

"Silence, you vixen, and hear me; do you know that the married women have held an indignation meeting, at which Miss Skimpole presided, and read you out of the party?"

"Capital!"

"Do you know Mrs. Duane is inconsolable, sitting up nights a crying, and filling the house with her lamentations?"

"Gracious!"

"Mollie Winters!" exclaimed Ned, irefully, "what do you suppose will be the end of this?"

"I've not the slightest idea, Cousin Ned. I'm not one of those gifted ones who can see the end from the beginning, and I'm not given to trying. I'm for fun:

'Let us live while we live, for to-morrow's all over.'

Heigho! don't be tedious, Ned, there's a darling."

"But I tell you, Mollie, I shall consider it my duty to inform your father, if this thing goes any further.

"Cousin Ned, I wish you were in Pande—"

"Softly, softly! Mollie mine, there is no use of blustering; we shall, probably, have a case of suicide in the house if you don' let Mr. Duane alone; and I'm not a man to stand by and see poor Mrs. Duane devoured by a green and yellow melancholy, pining away to a shadow, because her villainous husband—"

"Ned Winters, you need not apply such words as that to Mr. Duane."

"He's a scamp."

"You're a scandal monger"

"He deserves the pillory."

"And you the gallows."

"Public opinion ought to denounce him"

"As it has already done you."

"Come, Mollie."

"Come, Ned."

"Shake hands on it."

"I didn't say you couldn't kiss me, Ned. Stop, you scoundrel, only once."

Similar conversations took place almost every day, till, tired of it, Ned left me to my fate. Which fate seemed to be to spend the greater portion of the day, and all the evening, in Mr. Duane's dangerous society. And, truth to tell, the matter was really becoming serious. Spite of all my proverbial indifference, I was deeply interested in this handsome and fascinating stranger. Of his wife I knew nothing.

One day, in the early part of our acquaintance, as he was talking with her and I came up he had said:

"Laura, my love, Miss Winters!" We exchanged a few words, and since that time we had hardly spoken, as I was too much taken up with her husband to have any time to bestow upon her.

One night Mr. Duane asked me to walk with him on the beach. I assented, and sauntered along with my hat on my arm, singing as I went:

"Break, break, break,
On the cold gray stones, O sea,
And I would that my heart could utter,
The thoughts that arise in me?"

"Those words are true of me to-night, dear Mollie," said Mr Duane, taking my hand in his. "I would that my heart could utter the thoughts that arise in me!"

"What are they of, Mr. Duane?"

"Of you."

I hardly knew what to say; it was very sweet to have him talk to me thus, only for the thought that would, spite of all my don't-care-a-tiveness, that these things were wrong: and so I kept on singing:

"Break, break, break,
At the foot of thy crags, O sea!
But the tender grace of a day that is dead
Can never come back to me."

"Dear Mollie, do you know how much I love you—how you have become all that is dear to me—how I live but in your living—"

How sweet and yet how terrible. How sweet could I have listened to them—how terrible now, when to hear was sin. I uttered a low, piteous cry, and turned and fled from him. On, on, unmindful of his calls and entreaties, and never rested till I threw myself on my couch in my room, and then I sobbed and wept and clasped my hands in utterable desolation. Thus I lay until morning; then Ned came to me.

"Oh, Ned! take me away."

"Away from what?"

"Away from Nahant—away from here—from Mr. Duane."

"And why away from him? I thought you liked him exceedingly."

"Oh, Ned, it is so dreadful."

"What, Mollie?"

"Why, I've made him love me; and oh, Ned, I love him so much, and it is so wicked now."

"Why don't you marry him? I never heard of running away from a man because you love him."

"Oh, Ned, his wife, Mrs. Duane!"

"His brother's wife, you mean, Mollie. Forgive me, darling, if I have deceived you too long. It was a jest from the beginning. It was only because I knew your whims and thought to lose you. Will you forgive me, Mollie?"

"Yes, Ned; there, you must not kiss me again; no one shall—only him—only him. Ned, go way."

And so I was married at Nahant and, since my marriage I have changed my mind greatly as to the propriety of flirtation with married men. Let any girl tempt to flirt with Mr. Duane now, and she had better look well to her wig—that's all.

DeLong's Diary.

THE TERRIBLE STORY OF THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE WHICH IT TELLS.

The Navy Department is in receipt of advices from Engineer Melville, dated Lena Delta, March 26, in which he gives a detailed account of his operations up to that date and full particulars of the finding of the remains of De Long and his comrades. This story has already been told. But Engineer Melville also forwards a copy of a note book found by De Long's body, which tells the story of the struggle for life which the men had. The notes were begun on October 1 1881, and were continued to October 30. Towards the last the notes were brief. The first entry tells of the amputation of Erickson's toes. On the 3rd of October nothing was left to eat but their dog, which was killed and dressed and a stew made of such parts as could not be cured. All partook of the stew except De Long and the doctor. They sat around a fire all that night, but had it not been for Alexy's sealskin, De-Long writes that he thinks he should have died from the cold.

The next morning Erickson was unconscious and had to be lashed to a sled. At eight o'clock the party reached a hut large enough to hold them all, and for the first time since Saturday they managed to get warm. Erickson was very low and prayers were read for him before the others sought rest. At ten all except Alexy lay down to sleep. Alexy went off to hunt, and at noon returned wet, having fallen into the river. At six they roused up and had a pound of dog meat for each person and a cup of tea, the day's allowance, but they were so grateful that they were not exposed to the terrible gale which was raging at the time that they did not mind short rations. The next day, Wednesday, tea and dog meat were eaten and on Thursday Alexy was sent out to hunt and Erickson died while he was gone. Alexy returned empty-handed. The notes at this point say: "What, in God's name, is going to become of us?" Fourteen pounds of dog meat left and twenty five miles to a possible settlement."

Under date of October 6 the notes say: "17th day—Breakfast consisted of the last half pound of dog meat and tea. The last grain of tea was put in the kettle, and we are now about to undertake a journey of twenty-five miles with some old tea leaves and two quarts of alcohol. However, I trust in God, and I believe that He who has fed us thus far will not suffer us to die of want now." They got under way at 8.30 a. m. and proceeded until 11.20, by which time they had made about three miles and were all pretty well done up. They had half an ounce of alcohol in a pot of tea for dinner. Went ahead and soon struck what seemed to be the main river again. Here four of the party broke through the ice in trying to cross, and fearing frost bite a fire was built. Alexy shot one ptarmigan and there was soup for supper. On Sunday, the 9th, Noros and Ninderman were sent ahead. The party crossed a creek, broke through the ice and got wet. Dinner consisted of half an ounce of alcohol, but three ptarmigans afforded soup for supper. They found a canoe and found partial shelter for the night.

The entry for Monday, October 10, is thus: "Last half-ounce alcohol at 5:30. At 6:30 sent Alexy off to look for ptarmigan. Eat deer skin scraps. Yesterday morning ate my deer skin foot tips. Under way at 8. In crossing creek three got wet. Built fire and dried out. Ahead again till 11. Used up. Built a fire and made a drink out of tea leaves and from the alcohol bottle. On again at noon. Very hard going. Ptarmigan tracks plentiful. At 3 halted. Used up. Crawled into a hole in the bank. Alexy in quest of game. Nothing for supper except a spoonful of glycerine. All hands weak and feeble, but cheerful. God help us."

"Tuesday, 11—S. W. gale, with snow. Unable to move. No game. One spoonful of glycerine and hot water for food. No more wood in our vicinity."

"Wednesday, 12th.—Breakfast, last spoonful of glycerine and hot water. For dinner a couple of handsful of Arctic willow in a pot of water and drank the infusion. Everybody getting weaker and weaker. Hardly able to get firewood. S. W. gale, with snow."

"Thursday, 13th—Willow tea. No news from Ninderman. We are in the hands of God, and unless He relents we are lost. We cannot move against the wind, and staying here means starvation. Afternoon, went ahead for a mile. After crossing another river, or the bend of the big river, missed Lee; went down in a hole in the bank and camped. Sent back for Lee. He had lain down and was waiting to die. All united in saying Lord's Prayer and Creed. After supper strong gale of wind; horrible night."

Breakfast on Friday consisted of willow tea and one half spoonful of sweet oil. On Saturday breakfast consisted of willow tea and two old boots. The next day Alexy broke down, and on Monday, the 17th, died. On the 19th the doctor went ahead to find a new camp, and the final entries read:

Friday—Kaack was found dead about midnight between the doctor and myself. Lee died about noon. Read prayers for sick when we found he was going.

Saturday—Too weak to carry the bodies of Lee and Kaack out on the ice. The doctor, Collins and myself carried them around the corner out of sight. Then my eyes closed up.

Sunday—Everybody pretty weak. Slept or rested to-day and then managed to get enough wood in before dark. Read part of Divine service. Suffering in our feet. No foot gear.

Friday—Tyerson died during early morning.

Saturday, 20th—Dressler died during the night.

Sunday, October 30, 140th day—Boyd and Gartz died during the night. Mr. Collins dying.

This is the end of Lieutenant De Long's diary. De Long, Surgeon Ambler and Ah Sam, the cook, died soon after the last note was written.

Mum for Thirty-five Years.

A BOY WHO SAW A MURDER COMMITTED SAYS NOTHING ABOUT IT.

Mr. D. G. Owen, of Ghent, Ky., was in Madison, Ind., on June 13. A correspondent received an introduction to him ad expressed the wish that the venerable gentleman's visit here might be a pleasant one, when he replied: "My visits to Madison are always pleasant, for I was brought up here—went to school with Isom Ross, Jim Hunt and many other boys of this city. I know every foot of ground in this valley, although there have been great changes." Speaking further about Madison, Mr. Owen said: "I never come here but I recall a horrible tragedy—the murder of White by Sheets—a case that created more excitement, perhaps, than any murder ever committed in these parts. It was along in 1827, I think, that it occurred. I was the only eye-witness to the bloody deed, and I kept it a profound secret for thirty five years!"

"Remarkable!"

"Yes, sir, I didn't tell a living soul that I saw the murder for that length of time, and John Sheets, the murderer, was the first one I told it to. I was a boy, and I was skylarking around down near the south end of Mulberry street, just after dark. I saw White come out of an alley with a Yankee yoke on his shoulders, carrying two buckets of water. Sheets came along just then and he struck White with a cane several times. White snatched the cane from Sheets and struck him several whacks over the head with it. Sheets jerked out his knife and plunged it into White near the heart. White staggered off a few steps, gasping: 'I am a dead man!' fell upon his face and died in two minutes. I can remember the heart-rending screams of White's poor wife when she learned of his death.

"Now, here's the reason I didn't tell what I saw: My brother in-law, Will Carpenter, was Prosecuting Attorney and I knew if I appeared as a witness—the only witness who saw the murder—Sheets and all who favored his acquittal would say that Carpenter had gotten his little boy brother-in-law to swear to made up testimony. Sheets was tried, but the circumstantial evidence was not strong enough to convict him. When I told Sheets about my knowledge of the affair thirty-five years afterward and convinced him of it by describing the encounter, he almost fell in his tracks and exclaimed: 'My God, Greene, your evidence would have hung me!'"—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

A Novel Dish.

DELICIOUS OMELETTE MADE FROM EGGS OF THE PYTHON SNAKE.

The gentleman who has thus taken the epicurean cake is Doctor Hermes, curator of the Berlin Aquarium. The doctor has several large pythons in his "snakery," and one of these, without a premonitory cackle, laid him a hand some batch of fifty-six eggs. The eggs looked good, and it occured to the doctor that here was a source of human food which might be available to some starving straggler in a distant land where snakes are more plentiful than chickens, he decided to test their merits as an article of food. Now some men would eat a nice lot of eggs alone, and, smacking their lips at the recollection, would afterward tell their friends how rich the feast had been. Not so with Dr. Hermes. He invited a few gourmets to share his delicacies with him, and after they had assembled he began experimenting boiling one of the serpent's eggs for several minutes and then opening it for their delectation. To his surprise, the boiling failed to coagulate the contents of the leathery shell and a gray liquid was all that was to be seen of the expected tidbit.

His second essay was to make an omelette. Breaking a few of the eggs into a pan, and adding the usual condiments, he placed the mass on the fire and succeeded in presenting his friends with a python omelette such as cannot be obtained in the ordinary New York boarding house. But even then they somehow did not show any enthusiasm over it, notwithstanding that it "smelled uncommonly appetizing." The doctor grasped the situation: he must lead in this assault upon the works of prejudice. He took a good portion, and never flinching under the gaze of his confreres, he ate at it, and after swallowing it helped himself to another generous portion and remarked "es schmeckt," which, rendered in American might be freely translated "bully." His heriosm was contagious; his friends rallied, they attacked the omelette of snake's eggs. After eating it they immediately organized a society to import the ova of pythons, boa constrictors and anacondas to supply a restaurant to be built in Berlin within whose walls prejudice shall be unknown.—*Forest and Stream.*

Country people are saying that if meteorologists are what they profess to be they will explain why the peculiar spring weather set back the strawberry crop at least a fortnight, yet brought in the mosquitoes two weeks ahead of time.

What the Girls should Gain.

By all means let the girls learn how to cook. What right has a girl to marry and go into a house of her own unless she knows how to superintend every branch of housekeeping, and she cannot properly superintend unless she has some practical knowledge herself. Most men marry without thinking whether the woman of his choice is capable of cooking him a meal, and it is a pity he is so shortsighted, as his health, his cheerfulness, and indeed his success in life depends in a very great degree on the kind of food he eats; in fact the whole household is influenced by its diet. Feed them on fried cakes, fried meats, hot bread, and other indigestible viands, day after day, and they will need medicine to make them well. A man will take alcohol to counteract the evil effects of such food, and the wife and children must be physicked.

Let all girls have a share in housekeeping at home before they marry; let each superintend some department by turns. It need not occupy half the time to see that the house has been properly swept, dusted and put in order, to prepare puddings and make dishes, that many young ladies spend in reading novels that enervate both mind and body and unfit them for every-day life. Women do not, as a general rule, get pale faces doing housework. Their sedentary habits, in overheated rooms, combined with ill-chosen food, are to blame for bad health. Our mothers used to pride themselves on their housekeeping and fine needle-work.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Recuperating Worn Lands.

A practical farmer writes as follows: "It is no use to tell a man to sow clover when the land will hardly raise buckwheat. It won't catch only except in little spots and those will freeze out. I will tell my way. Plow the ground in May and sow three-fourth bushels to the acre. Fit the soil thoroughly before sowing. This crop will be in blossom before June, when it should be rolled down and chained under as he plows. Not later than July 10th, reduce surface to a good bed and sow the same again. This crop will be grown large and be in full blossom soon enough to turn under and prepare the ground for wheat. I have had second crop grown four feet high. I bought a farm some parts of which were very poor, hilly, and not easy of access. On these fields buckwheat has been the key to success in bringing them back to what they once were. After two crops of buckwheat have been plowed under, clover will "catch." The wheat crop ought to be dressed with three or five wagon loads of well rotted manure to the acre. I place red clover first to put power and life into the land, and buckwheat second. For worn soil buckwheat is the best by far, as it grows so rapidly and can be turned down in one season and soil fitted for wheat."

Happiness.

When you rise in the morning form the resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow creature. It is easily done; a left-off garment to the man who needs it; a kind word to the sorrowful; an encouraging expression to the striving—trifles in themselves light as air—will do at least for the twenty-four hours. And if you are young, depend upon it, it will tell when you are old; and if you are old, rest assured it will send you gently and happily down the stream of time to eternity. By the most simple arithmetical sum, look at the result. If you send one person away happily through the day, that is 365 in the course of a year. And suppose you live forty years only after you commence that coarse of medicine, you have made 14,600 persons happy—at all events for a time.—*Sidney Smith.*

Wear and Tear of Gold Coin.

The relative cost in wear and tear of gold coin as compared with bank notes has lately been investigated in England, and the advantage has been found to be largely with the coin. To manufacture a million of sovereigns costs $10,000, or about a cent a piece. In fifteen years they lose in weight one half of one per cent., or about $25,000, and become too light for further use. This makes their total expense as currency for the fifteen years $35,000. The paper and printing of a million one pound notes would cost, it is estimated, four cents a piece, or $40,000 at the outset, and during fifteen years they would have to be replaced at least three times, or, with active use, six times, thus requiring an outlay of certainly $160,000, and perhaps $280,000, for the same period that a million sovereigns would remain in circulation.

FACTS.

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, druggist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, says: "One man was cured of sore throat of eight years' standing with one bottle." We have a number of cases of rhumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold.

KEEPING RUST FROM TOOLS.—The simple preparation employed by Professor Olmstead, of Yale College, for the preservation of scientific apparatus, and which he long ago published for the general good, declining to have it patented, is made by the slow melting together of six or eight parts of lard to one of resin, preventing rancidity and supplying an air-tight film. Rubbed on a bright surface ever so thinly, it protects and preserves the polish effectually, and it can be wiped off nearly clean, if ever desired, as from a knife-blade; or it may be thinned with coal-oil or benzine. If oxidation has begun, no matter in how slight a degree, it will go on under a coating; it is therefore essential that the steel surface be both bright and dry when painted over.

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. ELWELL,
J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

—FRIDAY JULY 14th, 1882.—

The examination of Guiteau's brain discovered nothing to indicate insanity.

The Mauch Chunk *Democrat* has a new dress, and is greatly improved in appearance. Success to it.

Judge Black predicts that General Hancock will be the Democratic nominee for President in 1884, and that Blaine will be nominated by the Republicans.

War in Egypt now seems inevitable in a shape that will startle all Europe. Great Britain will have her hands full to protect the Suez canal and her territory.

There has been too much delay in selecting a chairman of the Democratic State committee. If the Democrats expect to win this fall they must go to work some time between this and the election.

The Malley boys and Blanche Douglass have been acquitted of the murder of Jennie Cramer at New Haven. Although the evidence did not fix her death directly on them, the general sentiment is that they were morally responsible for her untimely end.

The Democratic candidates for state offices met at the office of George M. Dallas Esq., in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening and selected W. U. Hensel, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, chairman of the state committee. It is a good appointment, Mr. Hensel is a young man of ability and will conduct an active and thorough campaign.

The Stalwart leaders are talking of an effort to reunite the two factions of the Republican party. They will probably make propositions which they know the Independents cannot accept and then go to the party with the cry that they have done all in their power for harmony, and put the responsibility of defeat on the Independents. It is another of Cameron's little tricks.

We would call the attention of the county standing committee to Rule II chapter IV, of the Democratic rules, which is as follows:

The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary, make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

A writer in the *Miltonian* of last week who signs himself "Republican," is evidently not well informed. He says: "Are you ready, Republicans, to assist a party which from its incipiency has bitterly antagonized the Protective tariff, that system which has done so much in upbuilding our industries and vitalizing our whole social system?"

He seems to have forgotten that Samuel J. Randall, the leader of the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, has been one of the champions of protection for many years; and also that some of the leading and ablest republican dailies are out spoken free traders.

Again he says: "Can you in your heart of hearts be ready to favor a party which in large part has advocated the circulation of an irredeemable paper currency, and has time and again urged a policy of complete or partial repudiation of State and National obligation?"

If he was a reader of the papers he would know that only last week the republicans of Alabama in state convention, indorsed the state ticket nominated by the greenbackers, and the republican party long since linked arms with Mahone, the Virginia repudiator. The writer seems to have forgotten that other people read the papers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, held June 6th, 1882, the following minute was adopted:

When, in a free country, rulers elected to carry out definitely expressed principles of government, pledge themselves to a line of action founded on those principles, and fail to redeem their pledges, it behooves the people to denounce such failure in no uncertain tones.

The platform of the Republican party which elected Chester A. Arthur to the Vice Presidency of the United States asserted the duty and the neccessity of a thorough and genuine reform of the civil service.

In his letter of acceptance of the Vice-Presidency, and in his first message to the Congress of the United States after he had become President, Mr. Arthur distinctly both affirmed and reiterated his approval of and his intention to carry out the principles of civil service reform; and in his message to Congress this assertion rose above a promise to a party and became a pledge to the nation. The Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia has twice brought to his notice the existence in this city of practices totally at variance with any honest interpretation of the expression "Civil Service Reform," said abuses being the assessment of Federal office-holders for partisan political purposes, under the thin disguise of "voluntary contributions." These communications have met with no response. The President has it in his power to stop these abuses by a word, and that word is as yet unspoken, and the allowance to the extent of public notoriety of the same abuses under his very eyes in the city of Washington renders it a matter of reasonable supposition that he has no intention of abating them.

In view of these facts, the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia puts on record its belief that he is accessory to some of the worst abuses of the Civil Service—abuses which degrade the manhood and impair the political freedom of American Citizens; and it calls upon all citizens of the United States, who favor Civil Service Reform, to express by voice and vote, wherever and whenever practicable, their determination that he be held responsible for the continuance of said abuses.

Resolved, That this minute be reported to the National Civil Service Reform League and be published in *The Civil Service Record*.

J. ANDREW HARRIS,
Chairman.

The new rules of the Democratic party, which were adopted at the late State convention, and which will go into effect next January, provide that the State Central committee shall consist of one member from each county, such member to be appointed in such manner as directed by the county organization. Our county rules contain no such provision, and it will therefore be the duty of the county convention to adopt a rule for the purpose. The better way would be to elect the member of the State committee at the convention. He should be a man who will manifest an active interest, and attend all the meetings of the committee, and therefore should be chosen by all the representatives of the party in convention assembled. If his selection be left to the standing committee he will be the choice of only a few men instead of the party.

An Act.

To define the necessary and proper expenses incident to the nomination and election of Senators, Representatives, State, Judicial, Municipal and County officers, and to authorize the payment thereof.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That no person who shall hereafter be a candidate for the nomination, or for election to the Senate or House of Representatives, or to any office of the judiciary, or to any state, municipal or county office in this commonwealth, shall pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, or knowingly allow it to be done by others for him, either for the nomination, election or appointment, except necessary expenses as follows, to-wit:

First. For printing and traveling expenses.

Second. For dissemination of information to the public.

Third. For political meetings, demonstrations and conventions.

The foregoing expenses may be incurred, either in person or through other individuals or committees of organizations duly constituted for the purpose, but nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the payment of money or other valuable thing for the vote or influence of any elector, either directly or indirectly, at primary, township, general or special elections, nominating conventions, or for any corrupt purposes whatever incident to an election; and all judicial, state, county and municipal officers hereafter elected shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by section first, of article seven, of the constitution of this commonwealth.

SECTION 2. Every person violating either of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court.

APPROVED—The 18th day of April, A. D., 1874.

J. F. HARTRANFT.

It has been frequently charged that nominations have been secured at the Democratic county convention by unlawful means. In plain English, that it is the custom to pay delegates money for their votes. If these charges were true the law was violated, and a fraud practiced upon the honest voters of the party. In 1878 the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the Standing Committee be authorized to examine any charges which may be made to them, of violation of law or Democratic rules by any candidate in connection with the delegate election or convention, and if such charges shall be sustained to take all necessary steps to vindicate the law and the rules of the party.

Although the allegations of unlawful practices have been general, and perhaps in some cases untrue, still no county committee nor no individual has ever had the courage to take the necessary steps to have the charges investigated. If it be true that the Democratic candidates are in the habit of using means to accomplish a nomination, that are strictly prohibited by the law it is high time some steps were taken to put an end to such practices. If there shall be any reason to believe that any successful candidate for any office before the coming convention to be held on the 8th of August has in any way violated the above Act of Assembly, it will be the duty of the Standing committee to investigate the charges. For our part we have never placed much confidence in the numerous rumors that are set afloat after every convention by disappointed candidates and their friends, but in order that the matter may be tested THE COLUMBIAN hereby offers a reward of fifty dollars for the first conviction of any person for violation of the law in this regard, and will use all means in its power to ascertain the truth, if any such methods are practiced. While the Democratic party is seeking to wrest the control of the state government from the hands of the Republicans, and claims to be the party of reform, we must show by our works that we mean what we say, and this can be done in no better way than by insisting that no fraud shall be practiced in our county affairs, and that every man who is nominated for a county office this fall must get it fairly and honestly at the hands of the people, and not by the unlawful use of money or other valuable thing which the law forbids.

Cameron's Purpose.

Cameron's primary and principal object is to obtain control of the legislature and especially to elect the state senators who will participate in the election of his successor in the United States senate in 1885. He would be entirely willing to sacrifice General Beaver and the rest of the candidates on the stalwart state ticket to accomplish this object. Four years ago overtures were made by the Cameron leaders to prominent democrats to the effect that if the legislature were conceded to the republicans the democratic state ticket would be permitted to succeed by default. The proposition was not entertained by the democrats and the greenback organization was then used by the Cameron managers to elect their ticket. It may be safely accepted as a fact that Cameron is ready to repeat his programme of 1878 in the canvass about to open. He will first endeavor to break the independent column by some cunning device of pretended compromise. Failing in that he may go so far as to make any concessions demanded by the independents which will not militate against his effort to carry the legislature. Later on he will undertake to utilize the greenback organizations in capturing democratic legislative districts and will of course resort to his usual tactics in the mining and manufacturing districts.

There is but a single ligament of any strength that unites Cameron to Beaverr He believes that the latter makes the best figure that can be found for the top of his ticket. He is shrewd enough to understand that unless a candidate of some personal strength heads the ticket a full republican vote (which will be essential to the success of his legislative candidates) cannot be polled. If he were certain that Beaver's place could be supplied in this regard, he would find no difficulty in consenting to the unconditional withdrawal of the one-legged hero.—*Patriot.*

Pattison is a Methodist and Beaver a Presbyterian. Stewart's religious leanings, if he has any, are unknown.

Maine Covered With Politics.

There is unquestionably more politics to the square foot in the State of Maine to-day than in any other State in the Union, not even excepting Pennsylvania. Already five political State conventions have been held, and a call has been issued for the sixth; five full State tickets are in the field, and probably another will be added to them. They are labelled respectively, in the order of their appearance, Straight Greenback, Temperance, Regulator or Fusion Greenback, Republican, and Democratic, with the dissatisfied temperance men yet to be heard from.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Business Outlook.

From a circular issued by R. G. Dun & Co. for month of July we find that there has been an increase of the number of persons in business 139,000 since 1878. The proportionate number of failures in 1878 was 1 in every 72 traders, while in the present year, ending with June, the failures have not been more than 1 in every 128 traders. The losses by bad debts in proportion to the amount of business transacted never have been so small. In the construction of railroads the work is carried on by large individual railway operatives. This aids greatly to put money in circulation, and reduce freights by means of competition. The crops for the coming year have never been better. Good reports come in from all sections of the country.

Opinions of Pattison.

The nomination is a strong one.—[Philadelphia Record.

He has been attentive, vigilant and faithful.—[Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

This nomination will give new impetus to effort.—[Norristown Register, Dem.

As strong a nomination as it was possible for them to make.—[Inquirer, Rep.

A man to whom Independent voters are likely to drift.—[N. Y. Times, Rep.

For once the party has risen to meet its opportunity.—[Norristown Times, Rep.

Mr. Pattison is an amiable young man of good parts.—[Scranton Republican, Rep.

He has all the qualifications that can commend a candidate.—[Reading News, Dem.

He is as good a man as the Democratic party could have chosen.—[Norristown Herald, Rep.

A candidate whose record is simply an expression of reform ideas.—[Harrisburg Patriot, Dem.

His candidacy really broadens our old municipal contest into a State struggle.—[Philadelphia News, Stalwart.

The Cameron crowd can make no more out of Pattison than they can of Stewart.—[Philadelphia Telegraph, Ind. Rep.

Party predilections have never been permitted to switch him from the track of sworn duty.—[Philadelphia Star, Ind.

It was a triumph of the Young Democracy and the aggressive Reform element of the party.—[Pittsburg Post, Dem.

Robert E. Pattison, though a young man, is one of the best known of Pennsylvania Democrats.—[Lancaster Intelligencer, Dem.

Young, active, popular, with a famous record as a reformer, he is perhaps as strong a candidate as his party could have nominated.—[Lancaster New Era, Rep.

His administration of his office as Controller adds to his strength because it makes conspicuous his representative character, not as a Democrat, but as a Reformer.—[Philadelphia Press. Rep.

Mr. Pattison is unpopular with many of the recognized bosses. He has shown a disposition to favor economy and reform in administration for their own sake.—[N. Y. Tribune, Rep.

The selection is a smart one, as the youngster has no disloyal war record to be shown up and he has made a good record as Controller of Philadelphia.—[West Chester Villgae Record, Machine Organ.

The nomination of Mr. Pattison recognized the existence of the strong sentiment of opposition to the ring system of political management and to the one man power in politics.—[Pittsburg Dispatch, Rep.

The nomination isa matter of national interest, and should it ripen into an election those who remember the political events of 1852 will not be surprised to see it become matter of national importance.—[N. Y. World, Dem.

A State ticket with every name representing an able, honest, progressive man who did not seek nomination—and Democrats did it in Pennsylvania.—[Springfield Republican, Ind. Rep.

SOME OF THE THINGS A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER GIVES HIM CREDIT FOR

Mr. Robert E. Pattison is a good citizen and an honest man. Although young in years, he is of sufficient age to meet the requirements of the Constitution, and as that instrument has passed under the deliberate scrutiny of two conventions, composed of the best men of their period, it may be accepted as a fact that he is old enough for the office. His youth strengthens his candidacy by the absence of any alliance with either of the old Democratic factions. He was brought to the surface through the Reform movement in Philadelphia, and was elected Controller of that city upon this issue by a large number of republican votes. After he was elected the Democratic strikers hovered around him for recognition, under the impression that the reform profession was a part of the campaign thunder and not intended as a guide for official conduct. Mr. Pattison had a different view of the matter. He meant to redeem as an office-holder the promises he made as a candidate, and he has done so to the entire satisfaction of every taxpayer of the city of Philadelphia and in utter disregard of the claims of personal or political friends. As a candidate for Govenor he frankly permitted the use of his name, but declined to engage in any personal contest for the honor and did not even go to Harrisburg. He may be young in years but he exhibits amazing good sense and dignity beyond his age, and has elements of strength that it will be well for those who oppose him to recognize.—[Wilkesbarre Record, Rep.

NOTING THE EFFECTS.

R. Gibbs, of Buffalo, N. Y., writes: "Hearing your Burdock Blood Bitters favorably spoken of, I was induced to watch their effects, and find that in chronic diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, your bitters have been signally marked with success. I have used them myself with best results. for torpidity of the liver; and in the case of a friend of mine suffering from dropsy, the effect was marvelous." Price $1,00.

NEWS ITEMS.

The *Daily Sun* and *Banner* was changed to an evening paper on July 5th.

HOW TO SAVE.

All hard workers are subject to bilious attacks which may end in dangerous illness. Parker's Ginger Tonic will keep the kidneys and liver active, and by preventing the attack save much sickness, loss of time and expense.—*Detroit Press.*

One of the most active workers for Robert E. Pattison, in the twenty-seventh ward, Phila. is a colored man from the Sixth Division.

WIDE AWAKE DELTA.

Messrs. Sargent Bros., druggists, Delta, Ohio, in ordering a quantity of Thomas' Eclectric Oil, write that they never sold anything that gave such universal satisfaction in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.

The charge that Mr. Pattison is "too young" recalls the old story of the ambassador sent by a Western to an Eastern monarch, and who, being rebuked by the latter for his apparently extreme youth, responded: We crave your pardon Sire. Had our master knew you wanted a beard, he would have sent you a goat.

Beautiful skin, and fair complexion robust health, and powers of endurance follow the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

Gen. Skobeleff of the Russian Army, died of heart disease as he was returning to his hotel in Moscow. He was but thirty-eight years of age. On account of his bravery he was held in high esteem by all the soldiers.

When you feel out of sorts, have the blues, malancholy, etc., it must be indigestion that ails you. Brown's Iron Bitters cures it.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says that the Government intend to employ bloodhounds to track murderers.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

The Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have prepared a circular to the priests directing them to discountenance the Ladies' Land League, and forbidding females from attending public meetings without the consent of the parish priest.

Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
ROBERT E. PATTISON,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

For Lieutenant Governor,
CHAUNCY F. BLACK,
OF YORK.

For Judge of the Supreme Court,
SILAS M. CLARK,
OF INDIANA.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON.

For Congressman-at-Large,
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT,
OF TIOGA.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(All persons whose names are announced in this column, are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.)

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of MINER HILE, of Catawissa, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

We are are authorized to announce the name of JOHN MOUREY of Roaringcreek township, as a candidate for the office of sheriff, subject to the action of the Democratic county convention.

At the suggestion of many friends through the county, I have concluded to offer myself to the Democrats of Columbia county as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the action of the County Convention to be held the second Tuesday in August, I respectfully ask the support of the Democratic party, and if nominated I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOSEPH G. SWANK,
Mifflin Township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES T. FOX, of Beaver, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of MAHLON HAMLIN, of Catawissa, as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC A. DEWITT, of Greenwood, as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of ISAAC GIBBONS, of Benton, as a candidate for Representative in the Legislature. Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM BRYSON, of Centralia as a candidate for member of the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that GEN. CHARLES M. BLAKER, of Beaver township, is a candidate for Representative in the Legislature, subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.

He will not travel to solicit votes.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$1.10
Rye "	90
Corn, "	1 00
Oats "	55
Flour per barrel	5.00
Cloverseed	5.50
Butter	20
Eggs	13
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	1.20
Dried Apples	.06
Hams	13¼
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Chickens	.08
Turkeys	.13
Lard per pound	.14
Hay per ton	15 00
Beeswax	25

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FLOUR.	
Minnesota extras	$6 50 @ 7 25
Pennsylvania family	6 00 @ 6 75
Western	4 75 @ 5 00
Rye	4 75 @ 5 00
GRAIN.	
Wheat	1 40 per bush.
Rye	85 @ 90 per bush.
Corn	70 @ 71 " "
Oats	57 @ 60 " "
Cloverseed	9 @ 9½ cts. per lb.
Timothy	$ 35 @ $ 45

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ORVILLE HARRISON, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the admr. as appears by the final account, will perform the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, July 22, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested must appear and prove their claims or be debarred from any share of said fund.

L. E. WALLER,
June 30-4w Auditor.

IOWA AND MINNESOTA **LANDS**

On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cheap Prices, Long Time, Low Interest

and Rebates for Improvements.

For map and full particulars, address

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Jr.,
Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

July 14, 4w. r

GUITEAU! Complete Life, trial and Execution. Contains Fac-Simile Letter of the Assassin to the Publisher. Agents doing immense. For terms, address WM. FLINT, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 14, 4w. r

FRUIT EVAPORATORS. Illustrated Catalogue Free. AMER. M'F'G CO. Waynesboro, Pa.

June 14, 5w. r

ADVERTISERS! send for our Select List of Local Newspapers. Geo. P. Rowell & Co. 10 Spruce St., N. Y. July 14, 4w

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

The King of the Body is the brain; the stomach its main support; the nerves its messengers; the bowels, the kidneys and the pores its safeguards. Indigestion creates a violent revolt among these attaches of the regal organ, and to bring them back to their duty, there is nothing like the regulating, purifying, invigorating, cooling operation of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. It renovates the system and restores to health both the body and the mind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

uly 14, 4-w. r

Wanamaker's.

We'll try the experiment awhile of giving you a little more specific news about goods. We know well, if we can get such news to you promptly, that it will be acceptable. You can write or come.

White muslin dresses at about three-quarters value. A few are shown in the window of 1301 Chestnut, each one marked with its price. Very many more are within.

The materials are nainsooks, linons d'Inde, mulls and Swisses. Some are very plainly made with little or no trimming beyond some deft handling of the material itself; and some are elaborate enough. The extreme prices are $3.50 and $60. An excellent plain dress is sold for $5; neat and well made.

Low prices can almost always be put upon such goods a little late in the season. It's rather early now; but profitable making appears to be over already.

Just now you have the double advantage of many such dresses to choose from and low prices.

1301 and 1303 Chestnut street.

Ready-made dresses of a black-and-white striped fabric that looks like summer silk, but is silk-and-cotton. For general wear they will be found quite good enough; better indeed than summer-silk. Well made and substantial; but the chief virtue is in the price, $10.

1301 and 1303 Chestnut street, second floor.

Black grenadines have been one of the most distinguished features of our trade for two months past. We have had the finest in the world, and all grades down to the poorest that we care to keep; and a wonderful variety of patterns.

Figured grenadines that brought $2 lately are selling at $1. And this may be taken as a general indication of what we are doing in grenadines.

Next-outer circle, south entrance to main building.

An extraordinary debeige, extraordinary in quality and width, we are selling at 50 cents; 47 inches. No lady who can use debeige will be inclined to pass it; for it is worth twice the money.

The melanges at 40 to 60 cents are worth a half more, just about. There are four qualities, and somewhere about fifty color-effects.

Second circle, southeast from center.

If dress-goods are lower than they were elsewhere—we don't say they are. Advertisements say they are; but there is a certain shyness in those same advertisements, which makes them not very impressive.—If dress-goods are lower elsewhere in our city, the fall is due to the singular spectacle here of three great classes of the most fashionable dress-goods at a fraction of their value: French melanges, small checks and small-check stripes of wool and silk-and-wool, and black lainage.

We mention these three, because they stand out from the rest of the stock, conspicuous in two ways; they are fashionable, peculiarly so; and they are at half, two-thirds or three-quarters value.

Third and fourth circles, south from center.

Sash ribbon, satin-and-grosgrain, 7-inch, of value $1.15 for 75 cents; all colors. We refer to a particular sort, of which we have three thousand yards.

Black moire, 7-inch sash, 90 cents.

Block sash at $1 we are out of part of the time; but we receive some every morning. Do not confound this quality with that sold at 65 cents elsewhere.

Outer circle, by south entrance to main building.

Silk mitts, ordered from the makers a year ago, include a wider range in the colors than ever before: black, 50 cents to $4.50; white, cream, écru, terra-cotta, cardinal, etc., 75 cents to $7.

West of Arcade, 12:3 Chestnut; seventh counter

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut, Thirteenth and Filbert streets and City Hall square, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

The following properties from

$300 TO $12,000

Variously located in BLOOMSBURG and other places, affording cheap homes or profitable investment.

A Frame Dwelling

In good condition. A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

Several Small FRAME DWELLINGS.

Desirable cheap homes or good investments.

A number of BETTER FRAME DWELLINGS PLEASANTLY LOCATED.

—BRICK DWELINGS,—

from CHEAP to BEST at various locations.

BUILDING LOTS on nearly all streets at various prices.

CONTRACTS MADE TO BUILD FRAME OR BRICK BUILDINGS of any description, to be done promptly and satisfactorily.

FARMS FOR SALE

In Bloom, Benton, Fishingcreek, Hemlock, Madison, Mifflin, Montour, Jackson Pine, Catawissa and Centre townships.

The above at all prices and embracing land for

Farming, Grazing, Trucking and Tobacco Raising.

Also several good TIMBER TRACTS and

SAW MILLS.

ALSO BUSINESS LOCATIONS with trade established, including a

Woolen Mill,

in Good Condition and Location,

Carriage Manufactory, Coal Yard, Lime Stone Quarries, and Kilns.

All the above can be bought at fair prices and on reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to

JOHN A. FUNSTON,
PAUL E. WIRT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM MOWERY DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of William Mowery, late of Catawissa tw'p., Columbia co. Penna, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Margaret Bowers administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administratrix without delay.

BRAWN, Attorney. MARGARET BOWERS, Administratrix, Catawissa.

June 23 '82-6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF LAVILLA MENAGH, LATE OF THE TOWN OF BLOOMSBURG, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, appointed an auditor to distribute balance of the funds in the hands of John G. Freeze, administrator of said decedent, as shown by his final account to the parties entitled thereto; will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of C. G. Barkley in Bloomsburg, on Monday July 24th, 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of his appointment. All persons having claims upon said fund are requested to make the same before the said auditor or be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN M. CLARK,
June 30 -4w Auditor.

A PASSING WORD.

Anything that can reasonably be asked for in summer clothing for men and boys awaits you at Oak Hall. The prices on both thin stuffs and woolens are fixed or readjusted on the scheme of our last month's upset sale.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

Rupture

ITS RELIEF and CURE as CERTAIN as day FOLLOWS day by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S METHOD With safety from the dangers of strangulation and without the injury trusses inflict. Those wishing proof should send 10 cents for his book, containing likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, also endorsements of professional gentlemen, Ministers, Merchants, Farmers and others who have been cured. Trusses and rupture sooner or later affect the nervous and mental systems, bring on organic diseases, impotency, destroy energy and social desires, making the young old and the old useless. Offices, 251 Broadway, N. Y., 302 Walnut St., Phila. Days for consultation, each week—New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays; Phila. Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, during December, after that every other week. April 21 -4w

THE BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE WATCHES

Are without exception the best in the market at the prices at which they are offered. They are all guaranteed satisfactory.

In writing for information, it is suggested that inquirers state either the kind of watch desired or about the price they wish to pay.

Full particulars sent on request.

BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE,
Twelfth and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county the undersigned guardian of Reuben Orange, a minor child of William Orange, late of Catawissa township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises in Catawissa township on

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1882

at ten o'clock a. m. the following described lands:

TRACT NO 3.—The undivided one half interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in the township of Catawissa bounded and described as follows to wit: Bounded on the East by land of Yetter Estate and land of Coffman Estate, on the West by land of Daniel Kreigh, and on the South by North street of Roberts addition to the Town of Catawissa, containing three acres, more or less.

TRACT NO 4.—The undivided One half part of all that certain lot of ground situate in the Township of Catawissa bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak, corner of land formerly of Thomas Ellis, thence by same South 26 degrees West, sixteen and eight-tenths perches to a post, thence by land of Lewis Yetter South sixty-seven degrees East thirty-four perches, thence North twenty-two degrees West twenty-nine and six-tenths perches to an oak, thence North five degrees East twenty-eight perches to a hickory, thence by land ——South twenty-nine and one-half degrees West thirty-one perches to the place of Beginning. Containing three acres and one hundred and fifty-five perches more or less.

TRACT NO 5.—The undivided one half interest of all that certain lot of ground, situate in the township of Catawissa, Beginning at a white oak corner of above tract No. 4, and thence by same North twenty-nine and one-half degrees East thirty-one perches to a hickory, thence by land of West twelve and one half perches to a stone heap, thence South thirty-one degrees, West one perch to land of Moyer estate, thence by same South eighty-one degrees, East twenty-two and one half perches to place of beginning, containing two acres and fifteen perches more or less.

TRACT NO. 6.—The undivided one half interest in all that certain lot of ground situate in Catawissa township bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone and from thence by land of Kreigh south eighty and one half degrees, East six perches to a post, thence by same North thirty and one half, degrees East one perch to post, thence by same South seventy-nine and one half degrees East ten perches to a post, thence North thirty and one half degrees, East thirty-six perches to stone in line of land of John Ritter, thence by said line North eighty-nine degrees, West twenty and eight-tenth perches to post, thence by land of Stephen Baldy, South twelve and one half degrees West thirteen perches to a pine, thence by same South thirty-two degrees, West twenty perches to place of beginning—containing three acres and fifty-six perches more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third the purchase money to remain in the land, the interest to be paid to the widow of William Orange, deceased, annually. Ten per cent. of the one fourth of the balance of purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth of the balance less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale and the remaining three-fourths of the balance in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

W. H. RHAWN, Attorney. CLINTON ELLIS, Guardian.

IRON DALE FURNACES, FOR SALE!

The Bloomsburg Iron Company offer for sale at a low price, their furnaces and all their real estate and mining rights in Columbia and Snyder counties, Penn'a., with or without their chartered rights. Also, such parts of their stock, and other personal property as purchasers may desire. For further information apply to

C. R. PAXTON, Pres't.
June 9 -tf Bloomsburg, Pa

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Maine. march 31 -1y

AGENTS Wanted for handsome illustrated standard works of character; great variety. Low in price; selling fast; needed everywhere. Liberal terms. Bradley, Garretson & Co., 55 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa. June 8 6-4w ald

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Me. march 31, -1y

AUDITOR'S REPORT OF CENTRALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT

For the year ending June 12, 1882.

DAVID WALSH, Collector in account with Centralia School District.

DR.

To amount of duplicate	1870 21	
" balance due from last audit	586 24	
		2456 55

CR.

By amount paid treasurer	1349 09	
" Uncated land tax rec'd to Com.	25 10	
" Exonerations	70 78	
" 5 per cent commission on 1349 59	62 48	
" balance due district	1088 60	
		2456 5

George Troutman, Treasurer, in account with Centralia School District.

DR.

To amt received from collector	1349 59	
" " state appropriation	226 90	
" " received from Freeze & Eyerly for E. Curley	104 87	
" " received from Jas Dailey treasurer 1877	18 86	
" balance due G. Troutman, treas	98	
		1598 60

CR.

By amt of orders redeemed	1417 25	
" " paid Oct. 27, '81 on J. G. Torrey Judgment vs. Centralia School Dist	150 00	
By 2 per cent commission on 1567 25	31 35	
		1598 60

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

DR.

To amt of orders outstanding last report	440 93	
To amt of orders issued during year 1867	99	
		2907 49

CR.

By amt of orders redeemed	1417 25	
" " " still outstanding	890 24	
		2307 49

RECAPITULATION.

LIABILITIES.

Amt of bonded indebtedness last report	737 18	
Amount of interest on same	44 23	
		781 41
Less amt paid on J. G. Torrey judg	150 00	
Balance on bonded indebtedness	631 41	
Amt of orders still outstanding	890 24	
		1521 65

ASSETS.

Amt due by E. Curley 1879	7 86	
" " " Jos. Reilly 1880	56	
" " " D. Walsh	1035 60	
Liabilities more than assets	474 33	
		1521 65

We, the auditors for the Borough of Centralia, have examined the above accounts and find them to be correct as stated.

THOMAS MURPHY,
B. J. CURRAN,
J. F. W. RILEY, } Auditors

June 30, 1882.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the petition of Jessie S. Fisher of Orangeville, in the county of Columbia, (a daughter of William Fisher and Rebecca his wife of the same place), filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said county, at February Term, 1882, the said court did on the 3rd day of June, 1882, order and decree that the name of the said Jessie S. Fisher be changed to Jessie S. Conner, and directed that notice of the said decree should be published for four successive weeks in the "Columbian" newspaper published at Bloomsburg, which is now done.

WM. KRICKBAUM, Prot.

G. M. QUICK, Deputy. July 6, 4w

FARMERS AND THRESHERS WISHing to purchase first class articles of

Threshers and Separators,

also one and two-horse Tread Powers, with Threshers and shakers, will do well to call on or address

J. M. HULSHIZER, Lightstreet.

All work warranted. Send for price list and give me a trial. No better Machines are Manufactured for this section of the country. June 30, 3-m.

NEW LUMBER YARD At Orangeville.

—The Undersigned have Opened a—

LUMBER YARD.

IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR

MERCANTILE BUSINESS

and propose to deal in

ALL KINDS OF LUMBER.

THE HIGHEST CURRENT PRICES will BE PAID, and we will sell at the

LOWEST PRICES.

All persons having

LUMBER TO SELL,

and those desiring to purchase should

Visit our Yard

And

Consult our Prices.

before SELLING or BUYING elsewhere.

LILLEY & SLEPPY,
Orangeville, Pa.

GUNS

OF EVERY KIND CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Seines, Nets, Knives, Razors, Skates, Hammocks, etc.

Large Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

AGENTS

WANTED! Ladies and Gentlemen, to engage with us to sell several Useful Household Articles. Profits large. Labor is light. Exclusive territory given. No competition. Terms liberal. Circulars FREE. Address, Hewitt Manufact'g Co., Box 980, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A NEW CURE FOR **POTATO BUGS** AND ALL TROUBLESOME VERMIN.

Safe, sure, cleanly and cheap. Sample Package, Postpaid, 30 cts. AGENTS WANTED. Address, J. M. Johnston, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds for sale very cheap. Catalogues free. Address, RICHARD HULL & CO., Box 869, Pittsburgh, Pa. April 21 -6m J. H. J.

OPIUM Morphine **HABIT** CURED in 10 to 20 DAYS. THOUSANDS of references from persons cured. No one until Cured. Dr. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, O April 21 -3m ald

EXTRA

LAST OF GUITEAU

Garfield's Murderer Expiates His Crime.

HIS DEATH ON THE GALLOWS.

How He Passed His Last Night on Earth.

THE SCAFFOLD SCENES

Incidents Connected With the Hanging.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE TRAGEDY.

President Garfield shot, July 2, 1881.
His progress warrants discontinuance of midday bulletin, July 16.
Alarming chill, July 23.
Operation performed, August 8.
President signed an official paper, August 10.
Dyspeptic symptoms, with vomiting, August 14.
Appearance of swelling gland, August 18.
Renewed nausea, August 21.
Death hourly expected, August 26.
Removed to Long Branch, September 7.
Mason shoots at Guiteau, September 11.
The President's death, September 19.
Funeral services at Washington, September 23.
Funeral at Cleveland, September 26.
Trial of Guiteau begun, November 14.
Jones shoots at Guiteau, November 19.
Guiteau found guilty, January 26, 1882.
Guiteau hanged, June 30, 1882.

The curtain has fallen on the last dread scene of the national tragedy which for well nigh a twelvemonth has held the attention of the world. From the lamentable scene of the assassination in the railroad depot in Washington to the final act of retribution in the jail on Friday, June 30, no event in American history comprises so many dramatic features. The long days of alternate hope and despair in the sick chamber in the White House and the dark nights that settled over the cottage on the cliff at Elberon; the unprecedented trial of the assassin, during which he donned the motley habiliments of the clown; the determined attempts by would-be avengers to save the nation the expense of a trial; the extraordinary efforts to save the wretch's life, and the final scene of the writhing, struggling form at the end of the hangman's rope are memorable in the history of the past year. Below will be found the full details of the assassin's final taking off, beginning with an account of his actions on the day preceding his execution, and including everything of interest connected with his last moments on earth.

CHARLES JULIUS GUITEAU.
[From a photograph taken just before the assassination.]

The Day Before the Execution.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Guiteau was alone with his keepers to-day until noon, but from that hour until evening he was scarcely a moment without company. He had passed the night well, dropping asleep early and apparently not awakening until daylight. He did not toss about in his sleep or exhibit any of the symptoms of restlessness that sensational accounts have attributed to him, nor upon rising this morning were there any traces of special anxiety in his looks or manner. The warden and his deputy and the officers of the death-watch declared that with due allowance for Guiteau's pride and for his desire to carry out his inspiration boasts to the end, they have never seen any one on the verge of death bear himself with such nerve and fortitude.

The arrival of a bouquet of flowers from Mrs. Scoville, which preceded her visit to the cell this afternoon, was potent to reduce him to tears when thoughts of his impending doom had failed to move him to a display of feeling, but he quickly conquered even this display of emotion as unworthy an agent of the Deity about to suffer for performing his duty. The visit of the Rev. Mr. Hicks, who was the first of the afternoon visitors to reach the jail, was prolonged until evening, and upon his departure he bore concurrent testimony to the prisoner's calmness and readiness to meet his fate. Mr. Reed was the next arrival, having come upon the double errand of taking farewell of his client and of preparing the much-talked-of will.

Shortly after Mr. Reed's arrival Guiteau was informed by Mr. Hicks of the fruitless mission to the White House last evening. "Oh, well, doctor," Guiteau said, cheerfully, "that's all right. Don't go to Arthur any more, but see Crocker. Have him show you that the scaffold is all right, for we want no bungling about this, and tell him I want to be swung off at 12 o'clock sharp." Mr. Reed then led Guiteau to talk of his final arrangements, and in an hour's conference they were completed so far as essential. The importance attached by Guiteau to his book and its value in his estimation led him to such a display of earnestness that Mr. Reed was overcome and hurried from the cell brushing his eyes. He went at once to the outer reception-room and from there to a side room, to which Mrs. Scoville and her child Bertha, John Guiteau, Miss Chevallier and Drs. Godding and Beard had been shown upon their arrival a few minutes before. Mrs. Scoville showed traces of care and anxiety, but she had lost none of her firmness of expression, and when informed that Guiteau would be pleased to see her, but was desirous of avoiding a scene, she said quietly that she would make no scene.

It was about 3 o'clock when she was summoned to the interior of the jail. She had hardly reached the corridor door, however, when a hand was put out to stop her, and she was detained outside the grating for a moment. Her bearing there was admirable. A matronly dress of black silk, with a black, thread-lace shawl, a wide lace collar of white, and a black straw hat with black feathers completed a toilet both neat and becoming. Her child, whose hand she held, was dressed in white, with a parti-colored sash. The object of Mrs. Scoville's detention outside the bars was that Mr. Reed might perfect the instrument which Guiteau calls his will, and in regard to which Mr. Reed had consulted Mrs. Scoville in the reception-room. The party thereupon returned to the reception-room and after a few moments again started for the cell, accompanied by Mr. Reed and John W. Guiteau. The scene in the cell between the assassin and his sister was quite reserved. "How are you, Charles? I am glad to see you," said Mrs. Scoville. Guiteau's response was commonplace. They talked of family matters, of the days long gone, but no allusion was made to to-morrow's event. Not a tear was shed. The interview lasted probably fifteen minutes. Mrs. Scoville seemed in distress as she came out in the rotunda.

When Mr. Reed was about leaving the cell after having drafted the brief will, Guiteau called him back. "You have been my firm friend," said he, "I want to testify to it." He then sat down at the table, and in a firm, bold hand wrote the following and handed it to Mr. Reed:

"*To my Dear Friend, Charles H. Reed:*

"I am only too glad to express to you my unbounded appreciation of your services in my behalf. You did spendidly. May God reward you for it. Meet me in heaven.

"CHARLES J. GUITEAU,
"U. S. Jail, Washington, D. C.
"June 29, 1882."

GUITEAU'S WILL.

The letter by which Guiteau disposes of his body is as follows:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1882.

"*To the Rev. William W. Hicks:*

"I, Charles Guiteau, of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, now under sentence of death, which is to be carried into effect between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock on the 30th day of June, A. D., 1882, in the United States Jail in said District, do hereby give and grant to you my body after such execution; provided, however, it shall not be used for any mercenary purposes. And I hereby, for good and sufficient considerations, give, deliver and transfer to said Hicks my book entitled 'The Truth and Removal' and the copyright thereof, to be used by him in writing a truthful history of my life and execution. And I direct that such history be entitled 'The Life and Work of Charles Guiteau.' And I hereby solemnly proclaim and announce to all the world that no person or persons shall ever in any manner use my body for mercenary purpose whatsoever. And if at any time hereafter any person or persons shall desire to honor my remains they can do it by erecting a monument whereon shall be inscribed these words, 'Here lies the body of Charles Guiteau, patriot and Christian; his soul is in glory.'

"CHARLES GUITEAU.

"Witnesses, Charles H. Reed, James Woodward."

A consultation was held to-night at the Riggs house between John W. Guiteau, Dr. Beard, a medical expert, and Dr. Godding, the former superintendent of the insane asylum, as to the autopsy. It was a strange scene to look upon, Guiteau having willed his body to the Rev. Mr. Hicks, who in turn gave it to Dr. Beard and other medical gentlemen to conduct the autopsy, Mrs. Scoville and John W. Guiteau joining in the following order for the body:

WASHINGTON, June 29.

To General John S. Crocker, Warden U. S. Jail:

We, Frances M. Scoville and John W. Guiteau, sister and brother and only heirs of Charles J. Guiteau, to be executed on the thirtieth of June, 1882, in the United States Jail, in the District of Columbia, hereby request you to deliver the body of said Charles J. Guiteau to Rev. Wm. W. Hicks after such execution.

FRANCES M. SCOVILLE,
JOHN W. GUITEAU.

Witness: Charles H. Reed, Alcetre A. Chevallier, W. W. Godding.

Incidents of the Morning.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—As early as 7 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in and about the jail. The holders of tickets were subjected to a critical inspection at the door by W. C. McGill, who will be remembered as the guard who had the scuffle with Guiteau in the latter's cell at an early stage in the case. Outside the jail was presented an animated scene. The crowd of hangers-on began to assemble early in the morning. They perched themselves in trees surrounding the building and mounted every point of ground that commanded a good view of the building. The scene reminded one of a country fair or circus. Enterprising vendors of lemonade, pies, cakes and other delicacies erected stands and dispensed their stores to a profitable advantage. By half-past 10 o'clock there were at least 3,000 or 4,000 people, including young and old, rich and poor, male and female, in the vicinity of the jail. Early this morning the military guard was increased and stationed around the jail to prevent the crowd from approaching too near the building. A large detail of police were also on hand and rendered valuable assistance in manipulating the crowd. Several detectives were also present.

Guiteau was very restless the latter part of the night, not sleeping more than twenty minutes at a time. Toward morning he fell into a sounder sleep from sheer exhaustion. He rose a few minutes after 5 and breakfasted heartily at 6:30, eating steak, eggs, potatoes and other breakfast dishes. When the cook took his breakfast into the cell, Guiteau told him to bring his dinner in at 11 o'clock promptly, having prepared himself, he preferred to have his sentence executed as promptly as possible.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock Guiteau asked for Dr. Hicks, who had taken a little stroll about the rotunda, and said he wantep the basket of flowers his sister, Mrs. Scoville, had sent him.

The corridor in which stands the scaffold was well sprinkled to aid in securing cool atmosphere, as it was feared he otherwise might become weak and enervated.

There has been a great deal of sensational talk about a bouquet, it being reported that it was poisoned. It will be remembered Mrs. Scoville had promised a great sensation for to-day, and it was said that poisoning her brother was what she intended. When she came to the jail at 11 o'clock this morning, and made an ineffectual effort to enter, she also had a bunch of flowers, and this renewed the report that she was endeavoring to furnish the condemned with a means to suicide. All kinds of sensational stories were circulated in consequence, none of which, however, could be verified.

As the day wore on the crowd gathered. On the slope in front of the jail, a constantly increasing number of carriages showed that many of those holding passes to the jail had arrived.

During the morning he had shed tears copiously in joyful exaltation at the near approach of his entry into Paradise. He expressed an anxiety to have the execution take place as soon after 12 o'clock as possible. Members of the press and others entitled to admission were admitted to the rotunda at 10 o'clock.

Shortly before 11 o'clock Guiteau called for paper, and for twenty minutes busied himself in making a copy of what he termed "his prayer upon the scaffold."

After he had finished copying his "prayer upon the scaffold" he began to arrange his dress, putting on a pair of navy-blue trousers. At 10:30 the guard came out of the door and said: "He is ready for the Doctor now and wants the flowers to come." Another guard, who took the message, hurried off, and soon returned with Dr. Hicks, who went into the cell. Guiteau was then reported by his guard to be apparently very composed.

While Dr. Hicks was in the cell, Guiteau sent out for "Jun" Curtis, the jail bootblack, and gave him his shoes to be shined for the last time. His dinner was brought as the doctor was leaving, and he ate with much relish. His dinner consisted of a pound of broiled steak, a dish of fried potatoes, four slices of toast and a quart of coffee, of which very little was left when he finished eating.

The Assassin's Brother.

Wilson Guiteau rode down to the jail with a correspondent about half-past eight. Unlike Mrs. Scoville, who passed the night in agony like to that of Guiteau himself, Wilson Guiteau had slept well and eaten a good breakfast. On the way to the jail Wilson Guiteau said that he had very little more to say. His course throughout has been, he thought, sensible and consistent. He had stood to his brother to the end, and had done everything that he could for him. There seems to be nothing now to do but to face the inevitable.

He felt sure that his brother would die game. He had never wavered in his belief in his inspiration and would die as God's man. For this reason the talk about a possible suicide, with or without the aid of his relatives, was absurd, as martyrs never commit suicide. No one had ever suggested it to him or to the assassin, but the idea was not to be entertained for a moment. The assassin would die on the gallows like a man—like God's man. Wilson Guiteau added that it was a very unfortunate event, because it left unsettled the great question of his mental condition. To all ages it would be a vexed question to be determined by strong partisans pro and con.

Wilson Guiteau went on to say that he thought George Scoville, next to his brother, the most miserable man in America. He had wrecked himself and his family by his injudicious course, and Wilson Guiteau would not be surprised if he cut his own throat or that of his wife within a twelvemonth. He ought to be put in an insane asylum. He thought the authorities would see that he was, and if they didn't they would be criminally responsible. Wilson Guiteau dilated, as he has before, on the momentous effects which the assassin's shots had produced. He had done the country a service, although the country did not recognize it, in exposing humbug and bringing about desirable changes.

Arriving at the jail, Wilson Guiteau was conducted by General Crocker into the interior of the jail, and was permitted to see his brother. The latter was not particularly enthusiastic over him.

Mrs. Scoville at the Jail.

At 11 A. M., contrary to general expectation and her purpose as expressed yesterday, Mrs. Scoville arrived at the jail and besought admission. Her manner was excited, and she appeared to be laboring under great excitement. General Crocker declined to admit her unless the prisoner specially requested it. John W. Guiteau, who was sitting in the rotunda at the time, was informed that his sister was upon the outside, and at first started up to go to her, but after a moment's hesitation decided not to interfere, saying, "I will leave the whole matter with Crocker." Guiteau had not been informed of Mrs. Scoville's presence, and even if he had been, it is believed that he would not have desired to have her present.

After a short conference with Warden Crocker, John W. Guiteau went outside the jail to see his sister. He found her in great excitement, bordering upon hysteria, but after a short time he succeeded in calming her and dissuading her from any further attempt to gain admission. She acknowledged the propriety of such a course, but said that she could not possibly remain in the city during all the wretched hours of the morning. She brought with her the flowers which Guiteau had asked for, and they were taken in to the prisoner. Mrs. Scoville also brought two handsome flower pieces, a cross and an anchor, which she intended placing upon her brother's coffin with her own hands.

No Feeling for Remorse.

At half past 10 o'clock this morning Rev. Dr. Hicks was sitting in the rotunda surrounded by a group of correspondents who were plying him with all manner of questions. He said that Guiteau would go to the gallows without the slightest feeling of remorse for the crime he had committed, for he firmly believed he was inspired by God Almighty "to remove President Garfield," as he termed it.

"This morning, during our devotional exercises," said the doctor, "he wept copiously, but it was for joy. I repeatedly asked him if he did not feel sorry for what he had done and urged him to make his peace with Jesus before it was too late. He replied that he could not help committing the deed. He was inspired to do it and could not but obey the call that was made upon him. While in mind he appeared perfectly calm, in physical ability he is completely prostrated."

Dr. Hicks, after the execution, emphatically declined to be interviewed, saying that he was entirely broken down, and that he needed rest and seclusion for a day or two at least. He had suffered more than any one knew during his connection with this case. There are certain portions of his journal which he has kept during the time he has been Guiteau's spiritual adviser, which he will give the public at the proper time. There are also sections of it that will never be published until the actors in the great tragedy are dead.

Scenes in the Jail Rotunda.

Toward 11 o'clock the crowd waiting in the warden's office was admitted to the great rotunda. It is an immense room, occupying the nave of the Greek cross, in which shape the jail is built. Steps ascend on the north and south sides to the several stories in which the cells are located, all behind heavy iron lattice work. Wilson Guiteau sat on the north side of the rotunda, his chair tilted comfortably back against the iron lattice.

"No," he said to your correspondent, "I did not go into the cell. I left before seeing his face, because Mr. Hicks told me that he did not want to see any of his relatives. He is afraid they might unnerve him. I don't care. I bid him good-bye yesterday and don't care to see him again until I see him on the scaffold. I shall be with him there. He thinks he may need some moral support. Mr. Hicks and I will be with him. I have just been down at the scaffold, which is, you know, just a half a hundred feet down the corridor to my left. Mr. Hicks, at Guiteau's request, went all over the scaffold arrangements last night and again this morning and found them all as they should be. I walked upon the scaffold myself just now and found it substantial and complete. Nothing lacks. The rope is perfect and so is the scaffold."

At this moment Dr. Hicks and Dr. Young, the jail physician, passed across the rotunda, arm in arm, toward the gallows, which they once more inspected, and then returned to Guiteau's cell. The latter was within view of the rotunda and fully within ear shot. The voices of the throng that began to fill it was easily heard in the cell. Soldiers in undress uniform passed to and from the iron stairway behind the iron

lattice and on the stone floor. Police and guards were everywhere.

The Last Breakfast.

Guiteau wanted a tub bath as soon as he awoke, which was about 6 o'clock a.m. Dr. Hicks, who had spent the night at the jail, was with him almost immediately after he had dressed. The bath not being ready, the assassin asked to be allowed to take his usual morning walk in the corridor. Deputy Warden Russ told him that he could not take his accustomed exercise this morning. Once more his anger broke forth. He cursed Russ and Crocker and the authorities generally. He said that exercise was God's requisite to health, and that it was wrong, criminally wrong, to deprive him of it. His breakfast came up as he was in the midst of his tirade, and in his wrath and vexation he refused to touch it. It was taken away untasted, but brought back later, when he ate heartily as usual. Then he had his tub bath in his cell and redressed himself. Dr. Hicks was with him again in a moment, administering to his spiritual needs and soothing him into calmness. After reading and praying Guiteau did not hesitate, however, to express to Dr. Hicks his indignation. Dr. Hicks said, after he came down to the warden's office, that the animal is still uppermost in the wretch. All that he said to him of the change that was so soon to come and of the other world seemed to fall on leaden ears. He was wedded to this world and went forth to death unwillingly.

The Final Scenes.

While waiting for the hour of execution to come it was plain that the assassin was rapidly weakening. Shortly before 12 o'clock he burst into tears and sobbed hysterically. Dr. Hicks sat by his side fanning him and vainly trying to calm him. The belief gained ground that he would be unable to rally sufficiently to pass the ordeal with the courage which it has been asserted he would exhibit. About 11.30 preparations began to be made for the execution.

At 11.50 o'clock the detachment of artillery was formed on the east side of the rotunda, and brought their muskets to parade rest. At that time about 200 people were in the rotunda. Dr. Hicks was with the prisoner, engaged in prayer.

Guiteau showed great nervousness and appeared greatly startled when he heard the rattle of the muskets on the stone floor of the rotunda. From that moment he appeared to be thoroughly overcome with emotion. He wept freely and seemed to be in great anguish.

The scene in the rotunda while waiting for the prisoner was one long to be remembered. The soldiers were drawn up on one side, and a long line of spectators facing them on the other. It was understood that Guiteau was very much depressed, and it was expected that his passage to the gallows would present a very distressing sight. The movement of the officers about the jail door was watched with eager attention.

In the cell meantime the warden was reading the death warrant, which was as follows:

"IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, May 22, 1882. —*United States against Charles J. Guiteau*, No. 14,056.—Murder.

"The President of the United States to the Warden of the United States Jail of the District of Columbia, greeting:

"Whereas, Charles J. Guiteau has been indicted of felony and murder by him done and committed, and has been therefor arraigned, and upon such arraignment has pleaded not guilty, and has been lawfully convicted thereof; and whereas judgment of said court has been given that the said Charles J. Guiteau shall be hanged by the neck until he be dead, therefore you are commanded that upon Friday, the 30th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1882, between the hours of 12 o'clock meridian and 2 of the same day, him, the said Charles J. Guiteau, now being in your custody in the common jail of the District of Columbia, you convey to the place prepared for his execution, within the walls of the said jail of the District of Columbia, and that you cause execution to be done upon said Charles J. Guiteau, in your custody so being, in all things according to said judgment; and this you are by no means to omit at your peril; and do you return this writ into the clerk's office of said court, so indorsed as to show how you have obeyed the same.

"Witness—D. K. CARTTER, Chief Justice of said Court."

At its conclusion the prisoner seemed in a measure to regain his fortitude, and when the warden had ceased he turned and began brushing his hair with his old assumption of swaggering *sang froid*.

At 12:25 a loud steam whistle was blown at the work house, which was near the jail. This whistle usually blows at 12 o'clock, and by it Guiteau was in the habit of gauging time. The delay to-day was by special arrangement, so that its startling summons might not come before the officers were ready. Two minutes later the iron gates at the end of the corridor clicked.

Then Warden Crocker made his appearance, and a moment later the familiar figure of Guiteau was seen. His face was pallid and the muscles about his mouth moved nervously. Other than this there were no signs of faltering. The procession moved quickly to the scaffold, and Guiteau ascended the twelve somewhat steep steps with as much steadiness as could be expected from a man whose arms were tightly pinioned behind him.

The order of the procession to the scaffold, as agreed upon this morning, was as follows: Warden Crocker and one of his officers appeared first, followed by Dr. Hicks. Then came the prisoner in charge of two guards, Messrs. Coleman and Woodward. Behind them walked, two by two, Messrs. Jones, Hudson, Johnson and Crocker (four jail officers), the latter being a brother of the Warden.

At the last step he faltered for a moment, but was assisted by the two officers who walked one upon either side. Upon reaching the platform Guiteau was placed immediately behind the drop, facing to the front of the scaffold. Captain Coleman stood upon his right, Mr. Robert Strong upon his left and Mr. Woodward directly behind him. Mr. Jones took position on the north side, near the upright of the beam. General Crocker (the Warden) took his position at the southeast corner of the structure. There was a slight delay while the crowd of 250 or more spectators were pushing and jostling through the door leading from the rotunda to the corridor, at the lower end of which the gallows was placed.

Guiteau meanwhile gazed upon the crowd; looked up at the beam over his head, and quickly made a survey of all the dread paraphernalia. As soon as the crowd had gained access General Crocker waved to them to uncover, and all heads were bared.

Dr. Hicks made an invocation in these words:

Father, out of the depths we cry to Thee. Hear Thou our supplication, for the sake of Jesus Christ, the Savior, who has made full propitiation for us. Behold this, Thy servant. We humbly pray that thou wilt deliver him at this supreme moment of his life. Let Thy light descend upon him. Liberate his soul from prison. May he appear before You, absolved by Thy great mercy. From blood guiltiness deliver him and us. God have mercy on us! Christ have mercy on us! Lamb of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy on us! Amen! and Amen!

During the prayer Guiteau stood with bowed head. At its conclusion, Dr. Hicks opened the Bible, and Guiteau in firm tones said: "I will read a selection from the tenth chapter of Matthew, from the 28th to the 41st verse, inclusive." He then read in a clear, strong voice, and with good intonation, showing little, if any, nervousness. Dr. Hicks then produced the manuscript, which was prepared by the prisoner this morning, and held it before him while Guiteau read. While Dr. Hicks was arranging the manuscript, Guiteau exhibited a slight nervousness and moved several times from one foot to the other. He soon recovered his composure; looked over the sea of upturned faces and said: "I am going to read to you my last dying prayer."

He then read in a loud tone and with distinct and deliberative emphasis the following:

MY DYING PRAYER ON THE GALLOWS.

Father, now I go to Thee and the Savior. I have finished the work Thou gavest me to do, and I am only too happy to go to Thee.

The world does not yet appreciate my mission, but Thou knowest it.

Thou knowest Thou didst inspire Garfield's removal, and only good has come from it. This is the best evidence that the inspiration came from Thee, and I have set it forth in my book, that all men read and know, that Thou, Father, didst inspire the act for which I am now murdered.

This government and this nation by this act I know will incur Thy eternal enmity as did the Jews by killing Thy man my Savior.

The retribution in that case came quick and sharp, and I know Thy divine law of retribution will strike this nation and my murderers in the same way.

The diabolical spirit of this nation, its government, and its newspapers toward me will justify Thee in cursing them, and I know that Thy divine law of retribution is inexorable. I therefore predict that this nation will go down in blood, and that my murderers, from the executive to the hangman, will go to hell.

The laws are inexorable. O Thou Supreme Judge!

Woe unto thee, men that violate the laws! Only weeping and gnashing of teeth awaits them.

The American press has a large bill to settle with Thee, righteous Father, for their vindictiveness in this matter.

Nothing but blood will satisfy them, and now my blood be on them and this nation and its officials.

Arthur, the President, is a coward and an ingrate. His ingratitude to the man that made him and saved his party and land from overthrow has no parallel in history, but Thou, righteous Father will judge him.

Father, Thou knowest me, but the world hath not known me; and now I go to Thee and the Savior without the slightest ill will toward a human being.

Farewell, ye men of earth.

At several points he half paused and endeavored to impart an increased emphasis to his words by a peculiar facial expression so often observed during the trial when he was angered at something which was said or done.

This was peculiarly noticeable when he alluded to President Arthur, and when he declared that this nation would "go down in blood." When he had finished reading his prayer he again surveyed the crowd and said, still with a firm voice:

"I am now going to read some verses, which are intended to indicate my feelings at the moment of leaving this world. If set to music they may be rendered effective. The idea is that of a child babbling to his mamma and his papa. I wrote it this morning about 10 o'clock." He then commenced to chant these verses in a sad, doleful style:

"I am going to the Lordy;
I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy;
I am so glad.
I am going to the Lordy;
Glory Hallelujah! Glory, Hallelujah!

"I love the Lordy with all my soul.
Glory, Hallelujah!
And that is the reason;
I am going to the Lord,
Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Hallelujah!
I am going to the Lord."

Here Guiteau's voice failed, and he bowed his head and broke into sobs.

But he rallied a little and broke on with his chant:

"I saved my party and my land,
Glory, Hallelujah!
But they have murdered me for it,
And that is the reason I am going to the Lordy,
Glory, Hallelujah! Glory, Hallelujah!
I am going to the Lordy!"

Here again his feelings overcame him and he leaned his head on the shoulder of Dr. Hicks and sobbed pitifully. Still he went on:

"I wonder what I will do when
I get to the Lordy.
I guess I will weep no more
When I get to the Lordy,
Glory, Hallelujah!"

Here there was another interruption, caused by sobs and emotions which he was unable to repress. He wept bitterly, and then with quivering lips and mournful tones he went on to finish his ditty:

I wonder what I will see
When I get to the Lordy?
I expect to see most splendid things
Beyond all earthly conception,
When I am with the Lordy.
Glory, hallelujah!

(Raising his voice to the highest pitch that he could command) "Glory, hallelujah! I am with the Lord!"

This closed the chant, and then Rev. Mr. Hicks gave to Guiteau his final benediction and farewell, saying:

"God, the Father, be with thee, and give thee peace, for ever more.'

The attendants then pinioned the assassin's legs, held the noose over his head, and carefully adjusted it about his neck. Mr. Strong placed the black cap over his head, and as he did so Guiteau called out in loud tones, "Glory! Glory! Glory!" Instantly the spring was touched, the drop fell and Guiteau swung in the air. The body turned partly around, but there was not the slightest perceptible movement of the limbs or any evidence of a conscious effort to move them. When the trap fell a yell was sent up by some persons inside the jail. This was echoed outside by the voices of a thousand or more people who hurrahed lustily. There was a general onslaught by the populace upon the door, which was so powerful that the officers were unable to withstand it. Hundreds of people crowded into the office, and there was a terrible crush at the doors. For at least forty seconds after the drop fell the body hung motionless. Then there was a slight motion of the shoulders and legs, due to muscular contraction Three minutes after the drop fell the body was lowered to be examined by the physicians. There was a decided action of the heart for fully fourteen minutes, and the pulse fluttered two moments longer. When the body had hung with the feet just touching the ground for over half an hour, it was lowered into the coffin which was waiting for it underneath the scaffold. The physicians decided at once that the neck had been broken. When the body was lowered the black cap was removed and the face exposed. The features were pallid and composed. About the mouth there was considerable moisture. After the body had been arranged in the coffin, Warden Crocker ascended the steps of the scaffold and addressing the crowd, which was kept back from the scaffold by a line of officers, said that those who desired could pass along the side of the scaffold and view the body. Then the crowd of spectators were formed into line, and passing between the scaffold and the wall of the jail, viewed the dead face. Some jail officers, two or three physicians and Dr. Hicks stood about the coffin. John W. Guiteau joined this company and fanned his dead brother's face to keep away the flies. John W. Guiteau did not go upon the scaffold, but stood during the scene just within the line of officers at the bottom of the steps. When liberty was given to the crowd to view the remains the scaffold was at once filled with people who curiously examined every joint and bolt. At 1:40 P. M. the lid of the coffin was put in place, and the body was borne to the jail chapel, where the physicians who were to make the autopsy were assembled.

Guiteau, just before the trap was sprung, dropped a piece of paper from his hand. The paper was given him by Warden Crocker, to be dropped by the condemned man as a signal that he was ready.

The drop fell at 12:40, and life was extinct at 12:47.

Guiteau when he came out into the rotunda from his cell looked calm and collected, but very pale. His arms were pinioned behind him, and he held his head erect. He gazed upon the crowd without flinching. He wore a black suit of clothes, and instead of a collar had a handkerchief thrown loosely around his neck. Those who expected "sickening" or distressing scenes were disappointed. Guiteau walked firmly through the rotunda and the court. He stumbled on one of the steps leading up to the scaffold, but recovered himself immediately. When he began to read his voice was loud and firm. He gave the words now and then a sort of singing inflection, like a preacher reading a hymn.

Sketch of the Life of Guiteau.

Charles Julius Guiteau was born at Freeport, Ill, on September 8, 1841. He was the son of L. W. Guiteau, a French Huguenot. The elder Guiteau, at the time of his death about three years ago, was a Perfectionist, believing that man is capable of attaining moral perfection on earth. He was at one time a believer in the faith of the Oneida Community. In business the elder Guiteau was very strict and exact. After an extensive commercial career he became cashier of the second National bank of Freeport, and for ten years before his death held that position. Guiteau, the assassin, has one brother, John William Guiteau, living in Boston, and a sister, Mrs. George Scoville, of Chicago. At school, Julius, as the family called Charles, was an ordinary lad of no special mark as a student, and after a common school education at Freeport he lived for a time at Chicago, where he also went to school, and in 1855 he went to Ann Arbor university, where he remained for a number of years.

A COMMUNIST AT ONEIDA.

Guiteau next appeared at the settlement of the Oneida Community, and of his doings there Mr. Lorenzo Bolles, of the New York and Oswego Midland railroad, a member of the Community at that time, said: "He caused us a good deal of trouble, principally by his consuming love of notoriety and wonderful self conceit. He was not a man that could be called 'eccentric,' and the only peculiarity that I ever noticed in him was his lofty estimate of his own abilities. He was finally, in 1867, expelled from the Community, and our paper showed him up as a weak-minded pretender. For this he threatened suit, but never did more than make threats. He always moved about stealthily, was reticent in conversation, and was what would be termed a coward in disposition. He had put $700 into the community, which sum he had inherited from his grandfather. The Community endured him as long as possible and then paid him $500 after his dismissal. He had many crochets, one of which was that crackers and water constituted a complete diet. At all times and in all situations he was ready to talk on religious topics, on which he thought himself particularly well informed. He came to New York from the Community, but soon returned to Chicago, where he began studying law under his brother-in-law, Mr. Scoville, in whose office he remained until 1869. He never had any practice in Chicago, as his mind was so unstable that he could not comprehend a legal proposition, nor see the necessity of acquiring and conforming to the code. His principal business was the collection for mercantile firms of claims; but this practice was a small one, and in many cases it was alleged that he made collections as far as possible, but did not turn over the proceeds It was in 1868, while he was so engaged, that he married a Miss Annie Bunn, who was acting as librarian for the Women's Christian association. Guiteau was then living with and working in the office of his brother-in-law, Mr. Scoville, who offered to buy and furnish a cottage for the newly-married couple. This offer Guiteau resented, and, to show his independence, went to board at an expensive hotel. But he either had no money or refused to pay his bills, for he was constantly changing his boarding-house. Guiteau took his wife to Philadelphia not long after, and left her while he went to New York to open an office. He was a man of brutal passion and treated his wife badly. On one occasion he pushed her into a closet and shut the door, keeping her there until she had nearly smothered. After residing in New York a short time he sent his wife to Philadelphia to make her own living. Afterward, as soon as he had got rid of her, he went to boarding-houses of the most fashionable description, expending on himself what would have kept them both. His wife, being unable to get a situation, eventually was taken back by him, but it was not for long. He got rid of her again by sending her off to Saratoga, where she supported herself by doing housework. His treatment of her became so bad finally that her friends persuaded her to sue for a divorce, which she did, and procured it without trouble in 1874. Mrs. Guiteau is now married and living in Colorado."

GUITEAU IN NEW YORK.

In New York Guiteau took desk room in the office of Granville P. Hawes, where Herbert T. Ketchum was then a clerk, but he was not liked by anybody in the office. Mr. Ketchum, speaking of him, recalled to mind Guiteau's connection with Stephen English, of the *Insurance Times*. Mr. English was imprisoned in default of bail in a suit of President Winston, of a New York life insurance company, and engaged Guiteau to find him security for his bail bond. He did so, but the sureties were found to be worthless, and when Mr. English charged Guiteau with his knavery in taking $300 payment under such circumstances, he made a long reply, arguing that he had furnished the sureties and earned his money. Afterward Mr. English sued Guiteau and recovered a judgment, which remains unsatisfied.

HIS "DEFENSE OF CHRISTIANITY."

In 1873 Guiteau wrote a book in defense of Christianity. He solicited aid from the Young Men's Christian association to enable him to publish the work, but the association did not consider his book a very able one and refused to help him. He then became a regular visitor at the library of the association and spent much time there for the next six years. It was his habit to pore over a book intently, and his unsociable habits soon made the other frequenters of the library leave him entirely alone. The book which he had written was published in 1879 by a Chicago printing house and was entitled "The Truth; a Companion to the Bible." It purports to be an answer to the attacks of infidels. Guiteau asserted as a favorite doctrine of his that the second coming of Christ occurred at the destruction of Jerusalem.

During a visit to Boston at this time Guiteau haunted the house of representatives of the Massachusetts legislature, and frequently exhibited a card bearing the inscription, "Charles J. Guiteau, attorney at law, Broadway, N. Y." The general impression was that he was a "beat." He called upon his brother in his office, No. 131 Devonshire street, and began to complain of his ill-luck. His brother gave him good advice, which he refused to take, and he was ejected from the office.

A BOARDING-HOUSE "BEAT."

Guiteau gained a wide notoriety as a hotel and boarding-house "beat," and from 1871 to 1875 he knocked about among the boarding-house keepers and proprietors of small hotels in New York city. The larger hotels he rarely ventured to victimize. He occupied a room for one week in November, 1874, at the St. Nicholas hotel, and was arrested. He tried the Coleman house, but his career there was cut short after one night. He made a lodging place of the Windsor hotel, and would write and receive letters there.

A LECTURER WITHOUT AUDIENCES.

Guiteau undertook to start out as a lecturer, but he made wretched failures. At Saratoga, during the summer of 1880, he attempted to deliver two political addresses on the advertised subject of "Garfield against Hancock," but failed to secure a single auditor. He disappeared one night, leaving a number of unsettled bills. At Davenport, Ia., on October 15 and 16, 1878, he advertised two lectures—on "Christianity" and on "Paul, the Apostle"—but having no audience did not speak. In Hartford, Conn., five years ago, he figured during the Moody and Sanky revival, sitting on the platform with the speakers and local clergymen. He wanted to institute a series of meetings, he to speak on the second coming of Christ. He robbed his boarding-house and a writ was issued for him, but he outran the sheriff and escaped. He was at all times very busy in religious matters. He was a participant in the Friday evening meetings at Mr. Beecher's church, but his true character was discovered and he was forbidden to enter the church. The sexton of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal church on Fourth avenue, New York, said of Guiteau: "He annoyed me greatly at the church, and I had to remove him from pews in which he had no right to sit. Guiteau had persistently annoyed a lady who was a member of the church. The lady's husband having been buried from the church about nine months before, Guiteau wrote several notes to the widow, in which he proposed marriage. The lady's brother-in-law finally took Guiteau in hand, and the annoyance ceased."

Guiteau became a member of the Calvary Baptist church on Twenty-third street, New York, and the Rev. R. S. McArthur, the pastor, said of him: "Guiteau was a member of this church; he had the right hand of Christian fellowship extended to him. There is reason to believe he imposed upon the First church in Jersey City to which he was admitted and from which he joined another. In time his character was discovered as false in every particular, and he was disciplined and excluded from fellowship. Then he gave rein to every evil passion. His wife he drove from him, after making her suffer untold agonies."

During the fall of 1880 Guiteau was busy in politics, and his face was well known at the several headquarters of the Republicans in New York. He was a frequent visitor in the rooms of the National and State committees, but spent most of his time in the headquarters of the Republican Central Campaign club in the Coleman house. He annoyed the campaign committee of the club with persistent demands for employment as a speaker. He boasted of his ability, and read to several members of the committee speeches which he claimed he had written. The committee at length became wearied of his importunities and refused to have anything to do with him. He then visited the headquarters of the Republican State committee in the Fifth Avenue hotel so often and annoyed members and clerks so much that the chief clerk ordered him out of the rooms, telling him that he was a nuisance. Guiteau did speak at one meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the Colored Campaign club at Twenty-fourth street and Seventh avenue. As the meeting was about to begin Guiteau marched into the room and with an air of great importance said to the chairman: "I am the Honorable Charles J. Guiteau, of Chicago, and I have been sent by the National Committee to speak here to-night. I should like to speak first, as I have other important engagements.

After the inauguration of President Garfield Guiteau gave his entire attention to office-seeking and dodging from one boarding-house to another. He worried the President for a position and everybody else for recommendations. At one time he went to the examining officer for pensions and claimed that he should have an allowance as an old war soldier. He was treated as an insane person, as he had no war record whatever. Immediately after the election, while the President was at Mentor, O., he received from the then unknown Charles Guiteau the following letter, dated New York city, and written upon paper of the Fifth Avenue hotel:

"DEAR GENERAL: I, Charles Guiteau, hereby make application for the Austrian mission. Being about to marry a wealthy and accomplished heiress of this city, we think that together we might represent this nation with dignity and grace. On the principle of first come first served, I have faith that you will give this application favorable consideration.

"CHARLES GUITEAU."

The letter was shown to General Garfield by his secretary rather as a curiosity than as a communication to be answered, and he several times referred to it half-humorously as an illustration of unparalleled audacity and impudence.

CONTEMPLATING THE ASSASSINATION.

He had been in Washington since March 6, 1881, and spent the first night at the Ebbitt house. He then secured a room in another part of the city, and boarded and roomed at various places. On Wednesday, May 18, the assassin determined to murder the President, but he had neither money nor pistol at the time.

On Sunday morning, June 12, he was sitting in Lafayette park and saw the President leave for the Christian church on Vermont avenue, and he at once removed to his room, obtained his pistol, put it in his hip pocket and followed the President to church. He entered the church but found he could not kill him there without danger of killing some one else. He noticed that the President sat near a window. After church he made an examination of the window and found he could reach it without any trouble and that from this point he could shoot the President through the head without killing any one else. The following Wednesday he went to the church, examined the location and the window, and became satisfied he could accomplish his purpose, and he determined, therefore, to make the attempt at the church the following Sunday. He learned from the papers that the President would leave the city on Saturday, June 18, with Mrs. Garfield, for Long Branch. He therefore determined to meet him at the depot. He left his boarding place about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, June 18, and went down to the river at the foot of Seventeenth street and fired five shots to practice his aim and be certain his pistol was in good order. He then went to the depot, and was in the ladies' waiting-room of the depot with the pistol ready when the President's party arrived. He says Mrs. Garfield looked so weak and frail that he had not the heart to shoot the President in her presence; and as he knew he would have another opportunity he left the depot.

THE FATAL SHOT.

On several other occasions during the fortnight following he watched for opportunities, and on the evening preceding the shooting he followed the President to the residence of Secretary Blaine, but did not get an opportunity to use his pistol. On the morning of Saturday, July 2, he breakfasted at the Riggs house about 7 o'clock. He then walked up into the park and sat there for an hour. He then took a three-cent one-horse avenue car and rode to Sixth street, got out and went into the depot and loitered around there; had his shoes blacked; engaged a hackman for two dollars to take him to the jail, went into a closet and took his pistol out of his hip pocket and unwrapped the paper from around it, which he put there for the purpose of preventing the perspiration from the body dampening the powder, examined the pistol carefully, tried the trigger, and then returned and took a seat in the ladies' waiting room, and as soon as the President entered advanced behind him and fired two shots.

The arrest of Guiteau, his incarceration, the two attempts made upon his life, his trial and condemnation are events fresh in the minds of our readers and need not be retold here.

THE IMPENDING FATE.

An Interesting Chapter from the Life of a Prominent Bostonian.

(*Boston Globe.*)

The readers of this paper were more or less amazed at a most remarkable statement from one of our leading citizens which appeared in yesterday's issue. So unusual were the circumstances connected with it, and so much comment did it occasion on the street and in social circles, that a representative of this paper was commissioned to investigate its details and verify its facts. The article referred to was a statement made by Mr. B. F. Larrabee, of the New York and Boston Dispatch Express company, whose office is on Arch street. Mr. Larrabee was found by the newspaper man in his private office, and on being questioned, said:

"Well, sir, logically I have been dead, but really I am as you can see me. I was taken sick. My trouble was not severe at first and I thought it was the result of a slight cold. Somehow I felt unaccountably tired at times although I took an abundance of sleep. Then, again, I had dull and strange pains in various parts of my body. My appetite was good one day and I had none whatever the next, and my head pained me more or less much of the time. A while afterward I noticed much that was peculiar about the fluids I was passing, and that a sediment, scum and a strange accumulation appeared in it Still I did not realize that these things meant anything serious, and I allowed the illness to run along until the 28th day of October I fell prostrate while walking along Tremont street I was carried home and did not go out of the house until the middle of December. I then went down town and attempted to attend to my business until the 13th of last January, when I was taken with a very severe relapse My symptoms were terrible. I was fearfully bloated; I suffered severe pains in all parts of my body and it was almost impossible to get my breath. For six days I never laid down and never slept. I was constantly attended by my regular physician, Doctor Johnson, and Doctor Bowditch also came to see me nearly every day. There was no doubt that I was suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys in its worst form and last stages, accompanied by other troubles in my liver and heart. In spite, however, of the skill of the physicians, I kept growing worse, and finally they tapped my side in the vicinity of my heart, taking away forty-six ounces of water. This relieved me for the time, but I soon became as bad as before. Then the doctor gave me up entirely, declared I could not live more than twenty-four hours, and my daughter, who was residing in Paris, was telegraphed for. Still I lingered along for several weeks, far more dead than alive, but never giving up hope. One night—it was on the 20th of April, I very well remember—my attendant, who was reading the paper to me, began an article which described my disease and sufferings exactly. It told how some severe cases of Bright's disease had been cured, and so clearly and sensibly did it state the case that I determined to try the means of cure which it described. So I sent my man to the drug store, procured a bottle of the medicine unknown to my physicians and friends, and took the first dose at 10 o'clock. At that time I was suffering intensely. I could not sleep I had the short breaths and could scarcely get any air into my lungs. I was terribly bloated from head to foot, and the motion of my heart was irregular and painful The next morning I was able to breathe freely, the pain began to leave me and the bloating decreased. I continued to take the medicine, and to-day, sir, I am as well as I ever was in my life, and wholly owing to the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I do not know what this medicine is made of, or anything else about it, but I know it saved my life when I was given up by the doctors and had really been dead for weeks; that it has kept me in perfect health ever since and has cured many of my friends to whom I have recommended it. There are a number of very remarkable cases in Lynn and Salem, as well as in this city, that it has cured. My recovery is so remarkable that it has excited much attention, and physicians as well as others have investigated it thoroughly. I am glad they have, for I feel that the results of such a wonderful cure should be known to the thousands in all parts of the land who are suffering from troubles of the kidneys, liver or heart, in some of their many dangerous forms."

The representative of the press thanked Mr Larrabee for his very frank and clear statement, and was about to leave the office when a gentleman stepped up to him and inquired if he were seeking information about Mr. Larrabee's sickness and recovery. The scribe replied that he was, whereupon the gentleman said:

"And so am I, and I have come all the way from Chicago for the purpose. Kidney troubles seem to be alarmingly increasing all over the country, and I have a very near relative who is afflicted much as Mr. Larrabee was. I have been to see the physicians of whom Mr. Larrabee speaks, and I tell you, sir, it is simply wonderful."

"What did they say?" asked the man of news.

"Say! Why, sir, they fully confirm everything Mr Larrabee has stated. I went to see Dr. D. A. Johnson, at 20 Worcester street He was absent when I called, and so I stepped into the Commonwealth hotel, where Mr. Larrabee was living at the time of his sickness. Messrs. Brugh & Carter are the proprietors, and I asked them about Mr. Larrabee's case. Mr. Brugh pointed to the electric annunciator and said, 'Why, for weeks and weeks every time that bell rang I said: That means the death of Mr. Larrabee. No one around the hotel ever dreamed that he would recover, and when the doctors would come down from his room they would shake their heads and say there was no hope. The arrangements for the funeral were made and his recovery was simply a miracle."

I then called on Dr Johnson, who said that Mr. Larrabee's case was a very remarkable one. He was his family physician and expected his death every hour for a number of weeks, and never called to see him during that time but he was prepared for it. The doctor said that the recovery was due to Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and if he had friends, male or female, troubled with Albumen or any kidney troubles, he should certainly advise them to use the remedy. Dr. Johnson said kidney difficulties are more common than most people think, and that many symptoms which are supposed to be other diseases arise from the kidneys. He said that ladies after gestation are specially subject to albuminous troubles which require prompt attention.

Well, I then came down and called on Dr. H. Ingersoll Bowditch on Boylston street. The old doctor was inclined to be reticent, but fully confirmed all I had previously learned. He had attended Mr. Larrabee, and supposed him beyond all hope, and he was afterward restored, as he said, by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

I next went to see Dr Melville E. Webb, at the Hotel Cluny, for you see I was determined to be thorough in the matter. I found Dr Webb a most clear-headed and well-informed gentleman, and he said:

"I know of Mr. Larrabee's case from having thoroughly investigated it as a medical director of a life insurance company, and it is one of the most remarkable cases I have ever met. Mr. Larrabee had all the manifestations of a complication of diseases, and in their worst forms. He had albumen and casts in the urine, and a terribly diseased liver and spleen. Indeed, he was so bad that he threw himself upon the floor, and, with his head upon a hassock, struggled for breath It was on the night when he was so bad and when all his medical advisers had long given him up that he began using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The next morning at 10 o'clock he was able to breathe more freely, and has been ever since. I subjected him to the most thorough examination possible after his recovery, and 'I can't find out about him.' His kidneys, liver, lungs and heart are perfectly well and sound. I can only add that from what I have seen I would unhesitatingly recommend this remedy."

The conclusions from the statements above made which come to the newspaper man as well as the general public, must be twofold. First, that a modern miracle of healing has been performed in our midst, and that, too, by the simplest means and one which is within the reach of every one. It should be remembered that Bright's disease is not usually a sudden complaint. Its beginnings are slight and its growth slow. The symptoms by which it may be detected are different with different persons, no two people usually have the same. This fact was manifest in the case of Mr Larrabee, and he had no idea of the terrible complaint which had attacked him until it became fixed upon him. Secondly, testimonials of such high character and so out-spoken in tone, conclusively prove the value of the remedy and its superior nature to the proprietary articles with which the public have been flooded. "The greater includes the less," and the remedy which has been proven so valuable and has saved a life after it was brought down to death's door, must unquestionably be certain in all minor troubles which are so disastrous unless taken in time.

Canning Fruit.

If young housekeepers will strictly follow the excellent directions which we give below they will never be troubled by the "working" of their canned fruits: "To the old and experienced housekeeper," says a writer in the *Country Gentleman*, "who has put up her fifty, sixty, or a hundred cans a year for many years, and has learned to do with little work and less worry, anything said on this subject seems to be a foolish waste of words, but to the novice, to whom it seems a difficult undertaking, uncertain of success, a few suggestions may not come amiss. In the first place, before you heat your rooms with the fire for canning, have the fruit looked over and everything in readiness; the cans clean, covers, rubbers and ladle at hand that you may avoid all hurry at the time of filling and sealing. Use only such cans as are reliable, with covers that are not worn out or bent or turned up on the edges. It is the very poorest kind of economy to make use of cans which are risky or uncertain, as ten to one you will lose both labor and fruit. Use no rubbers that have become hard or otherwise imperfect from long use. Have good fruit, good sugar, where you sweeten at all; heat enough to eject the air, and fill full, but not full enough to slop over. If any juice has been spilled or dropped on the top of the can, wipe it off carefully with a damp cloth. If after filling the fruit seems to contain air bubbles, press a silver fork into the jar, and bring as many as possible to the surface. Wipe the rubbers out of hot water, put on the cover and screw it down. When your can has set half an hour or thereabouts screw down the top again, and so continue the tightening process till cold, or till it can be made to move no farther; then set away in a cool, dry place, and not molest till wanted for the table."

The recently published returns of the Austrian (1880) census shows that fifty-nine per cent. of the people are employed in agriculture, 5¼ in commerce, banking and transportation, 3 1-3 in liberal professions, 3 1-6 are landowners and capitalists, 1 4-5 servants, ½ per cent. educationists, 26½ are engaged in mining, and the occupations of 3-10 per cent. are unknown.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

—FRIDAY, JULY 14th, 1882.—

Correct Railroad Time Table.

Trains on the Philadelphia & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6 18 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
4 06 p. m.	6 45 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7 25 a. m.	8 25 a. m.
10 58 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
6 51 p. m.	4 37 p. m.

The 11 45 train south connects with the Philadelphia & Reading at Rupert, and with the Northern Central at Northumberland.

The 8:25 a. m train connects at Northumberland with 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road reaching Philadelphia at 3:30 p. m.

The 11:47 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert at 11:50 reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:45 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:45 reaching Philadelphia at 7:35 p. m

The 4:37 p m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m. and reaches Philadelphia at 2:55 a. m.

Personal.

I. H. Mauser, of this place, has accepted a position on the Nanticoke *Chronicle*.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ikeler and sons went to the North mountain on Wednesday.

Miss Bellas of Philadelphia is spending the summer with Miss Mame Sloan.

I. W. McKelvy is in Philadelphia this week.

Miss Annie Sloan is in Scranton visiting Miss Fannie Scarles.

Mrs. F. H. Jenkins, of Eaton, New York, is visiting relatives here.

Mrs. C. Unangst is at home to spend the summer.

Miss Lizzie McGowan of Reading is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Wirt.

Miss Martha Drinker expects to go to Virginia next week on a visit.

Mr. William Neal and party returned from Cole's on Tuesday.

John C. Yocum Esq. of Catawissa has been offered a professorship in Lebanon Valley College.

Miss Mame Frick of Danville has been visiting her relatives here the past two weeks.

Mrs. Maggie Gold, daughter of Clark Brown, of Harrisburg, is visiting friends in this place.

Mrs. Thomas Barton started for Three Rivers, Mich., on Tuesday last to visit her son.

Ex-Sheriff Carter of Tunkhannock has been here for some days pushing the interests of the Osborne machines. He is just the man for the business.

Mr. Asa S. Keeler, of Keelersburg, formerly a student at the Normal school, is a law student in the office of Alex. Farnham, Esq., at Wilkes Barre.

B. P. Vannatta has been assigned to school No. 2, in Berwick.

C. A. Kleim has sold his residence on Main street to T. J. Vanderslice.

John S. Phillips is assisting in the Register and Recorder's office.

Farmers will do well to call at F. S. Kinports' Grocery Store,

C. W. Miller Esq., is repairing and improving his residence on Centre street.

The Berwick *Gazette* wants a Board of Trade for that village. What would be done with it?

Ten Gross of fruit jars just received and sold at the lowest price at F. S. Kinports' Grocery.

The Ashland *Advocate* gets off the worst pun of the season in this shape; Eat beef hash if you would beef hashion able.

BOARDING.—A few boarders can be accomdated at Mrs. W. H. Jacoby's on Centre street, one-half square below Main.

John Vannatta's new jewelry store at Berwick is a very nice one. As John is one of our town boys we are glad to hear of his enterprise and success.

People who wonder why F. S. Kinports can double his trade may be satisfactorily answered by calling at his grand grocery store and pricing his goods.

Colonel Piollett, the veteran granger, was thrown from a wagon near Towanda a few days ago and sustained very serious injuries.

Frank P. Woodward, a well-known newspaper man in the Wyoming Valley, has purchased a half interest in the Lackawanna *Democrat* and assumed charge of the business department of that paper.

While in Lock Haven on the Fourth we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. George Eilert, now engaged on the *Daily Express* of that city. He is a graduate of the COLUMBIAN office, and is a live newspaper man.

Rock street is being graded at the entrance to the cemetery. A new iron fence is to be erected there, and it is reported that a neat fountain will be placed in the cemetery grounds.

Reuben Hess of Rupert showed us several stalks of timothy raised on his farm which measured five feet and eleven inches. He says the entire field is proportionately large, and would average four and one half feet.

It does not appear that tobacco is so impoverishing to the soil as has been supposed The Rockwells, of Ulster, have a piece of wheat which stands six feet in height, on ground planted with tobacco for three consecutive years.—*Towanda Review.*

Mr and Mrs. William Hulme of Benton township celebrated the twenty fifth aniversary of their wedding, on the 29th ult. A large number of guests were invited, and many useful and handsome gifts were presented.

The Treasurer of Bloomsburg State Normal School will pay the interest due to March 1st 1882 on the Bonds, upon presentation of Bonds.

H. J. Clark Treasurer
at H. J. Clark & Son's store.

The Vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church have decided to have all the dead removed from the church yard. All persons having friends buried there are requested to remove them as soon as possible. This is a move in the right direction. The old burying ground has long been an eyesore to the public. The expenditure of a small amount of money would make the grounds an attractive spot.

The work at the Methodist church is progressing rapidly. The first floor has two class rooms partitioned off by glass partitions, which can be thrown all in to one room when desirable. The library is very conveniently arranged. The church has been handsomely frescoed throughout and back of the pulpit is a panel of light blue sky with gilt stars; over this is the sentence, in red and gold, "The Lord is in His holy temple." Mr. R. Reinhold of Philadelphia, is now at work changing the windows to stained glass by means of Lum Smith's imitation, and it will have a very beautiful effect. The gentlemen who have these repairs in charge have exhibited good judgment and excellent taste. The entire building is to be heated by steam.

The freight rates on the D. L. & W. R. R. have been reduced about one-half.

Amanda Russel, a servant girl of Amos Buckalew, fell from a cherry tree on Wednesday afternoon and sprained her wrist.

J. H. Maize Esq., has been making some extensive improvements to his residence on Fifth street.

Remember F. S. Kinports does a Wholesale and Retail business in Groceries and Produce.

Rev. Dr. Heckman of Cincinnati, formerly President of Hanover College, Indiana, will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday.

Laporte, Sullivan county, is to have a new paper to be called the *Democratic Sentinel*. W. H. McCarty will be the editor and proprietor. If the promises made in its prospectus are carried into effect it will be an excellent paper.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 11th, 1882.

MR. EDITOR.

Capt. Samuel Waters, late of Co. A. 6th Pa. Reserve Corps, (Iron Guards), before his return to his adopted home in North Carolina, desires to meet his surviving comrades at Bloomsburg, Friday July 14th in reunion. IRON GUARDS.

Paper bags from ¼ lb. to 10 lbs. at the COLUMBIAN office.

James Thornton, of this place, employed in the stable of the Central Hotel, was kicked by a horse on Wednesday evening. The horse was owned by Jas. Reihl of Danville. Mr. Thornton had put the harness on, tied him in the stall, and was passing out of the stall when he was kicked on the left cheek, fracturing his jaw bone and loosening several teeth. When found he was lying upon his face, with the blood flowing from his mouth. Dr. Gardner dressed the wound.

The latest styles of ornamental fountains are made of Terra Cotta. They are gotten up in neat designs, are reasonable in price, and as durable as iron. There are two in town, one at the Normal school, and one in the yard of H. C. Hartman. T. L. Gunton, the marble cutter, has the sole agency for this place, and will be pleased to show designs, and give prices. Those desiring to beautify their lawns can do so in no better way than by erecting a fountain, and Gunton can give you just what you want.

Catawissa, Pa., July 11th 1882.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN.

Gentlemen: I have been informed by different parties that a candidate for Sheriff has been representing to the people in various parts of the county that I intended to withdraw from the campaign and that I would make an announcement in the COLUMBIAN of this week to that effect. I hereby deny all reports of this kind and respectfully solicit the support of the Democratic voters of the county for office of Sheriff for which I am a candidate. Very Respectfully,

MINER HILE.

Kinports, the Grocer, has just what you want at bottom prices.

At the regular meeting of the Bloomsburg Water Company held Tuesday evening July 11th, 1882. The Board upon call of the yeas and nays, passed unanimously the following resolution, viz:

Resolved: That the meaning of the resolutions passed by the Water Company at their last monthly meeting in reference to fire protection was and is, that if the town council would offer to apply to the Court to have the price fixed, and with that end in view would request the Water Company to repair the fire plugs and furnish immediate fire protection, the Water Company would comply with such request, or with any other reasonable request that the town council might make to enable them to get the question of the price for fire protection before the Court; and having made this offer we feel that we have done all that is necessary to free the Water Company from blame in case a fire should occur in Bloomsburg while in its present helpless condition.

Wrapping paper printed or blank kept in stock at the COLUMBIAN office.

At a meeting of Winona Fire Company, last Monday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Geo. E. Elwell.
Vice President, E. B. Clark.
Foreman, C. F. Woodhouse.
1st Assistant Foreman, J. C. Fitzpatrick.
2nd " " A. A. Clark.
Recording Secretary, P. E. Wirt.
Financial " J. P. Peacock.
Trustees, C. W. Funston, L. Lowenberg, Chas. Jones.
Pipemen, W. B. Allen, S. F. Peacock, W. C. Sloan, F. S. Kinports.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That the thanks of the Winona Fire Company be tendered the ex-firemen of Lock Haven for their kind invitation to visit that city on the Fourth of July, and for the pleasant reception and courteous and gentlemanly treatment while there, also to Mr. H. S. Harvey for the beautiful basket of flowers presented to the company; and we do hereby express our appreciation of the hospitality of the citizens of Lock Haven so freely extended to us.

Resolved, that we especially recognize and fully appreciate the successful efforts of Mr. E. A. Fancher, and other members of the committee to make our visit pleasant and one long to be remembered,

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the ex-firemen of Lock Haven.

A vote of thanks was also tendered the Bloomsburg Cornet Band for their excellent music on the occasion and their willingness to play whenever requested, notwithstanding the rain.

Just received a new lot of Elgin, Waltham, Springfield and other make of watches in open and hunting cases, warranted from two to five years.

Also silver plated teaspoons one dollar a set, table spoons two dollars a set, at L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store. 6 9-tf

Rohrsburg Items.

Mr. Frank Bogert, who was seriously kicked by a colt a few weeks ago, is able to be out again.

Blind Charlie (Prof. Johnson) gave one of his concerts in the M. E. Church at this place on June 26th and 27th. The attendance was not as large as it should have been. He is truly a master of music.

Joseph DeWitt's daughter, Gertie, died of whooping cough recently. It appears to be epidemic in this locality.

Our new J. P. does not appear to be over run with business. But he is an efficient officer, hence it tells very well for the quietude of the place.

The winter crops look unusually well thus far. If nothing happens them yet there will be a heavy harvest.

Why havn't we a Telephone? All our neighboring towns have one. Rohrsburg seems in some things to be retrograding instead of advancing. We have a tri-weekly mail, hence it takes two days, the shortest possible time, for a letter to get to Bloomsburg from here, a distance of ten miles, while we used to have a daily. How and why is this? Will some of our business men explain? OBSERVER.

If you are in need of an Ice Cream freezer call at F. S. Kinports' Grocery.

A number of young ladies picniced in the woods at Rupert on Tuesday, and were quite successful at fishing. Among the fish caught was a good sized eel.

Suicide.

Joseph Snyder of Rupert hung himself on Wednesday afternoon about three o'clock. The family heard a noise on the garrett stairs and went up to see the cause, when they found him upon the stairs dead, with the rope broken but the noose tightly drawn about his neck. He had tied the rope at the top of the garrett, then pushed himself off, so as to hang in the stairway. There was some difficulty in the family which lead him to this act. He had made several attempts at taking his life before this time, but has always been detected. He was about 55 years of age.

Just received Fresh Canned Clams, Peas, Fresh Oysters, Sauced Mackerel, Canned Soup, Baked Beans, the largest and latest canned Fruit in the market at F. S. Kinports' Grocery.

The Winonas in Lock Haven.

On Friday of last week a dispatch was received from Lock Haven inviting the members of the Winona Fire Company to participate in the celebration of the Fourth of July in that city. The invitation was accepted, and on Monday afternoon twenty seven of them left by way of Northumberland, accompanied by the Bloomsburg Cornet Band. Through the influence of W. B. Poust all the necessary arrangements were made for transportation, so that a special car was assigned to the party all the way through, and the Hose carriage was provided with a separate flat. At Williamsport there was a stop of about half an hour, during which time the Capital City Band of Harrisburg, which accompanied the Paxton Fire Company of that city, played a tune on the platform and were followed by the Bloomsburg Band, the latter receiving hearty applause. This little tournament gave our band encouragement, and from that time on they never played better in their lives. At Lock Haven the party was met by Messrs. Fancher, Brown, and other members of the committee of reception, and escorted to their head quarters at the Eagle Hotel. By this time rain had commenced to fall and the prospects for the parade on the Fourth were gloomy. The rain continued all night, and most of the time until noon next day, so that the parade which was to have taken place at 10 a. m. did not come off until 2 p. m. It was an imposing spectacle, there being nine bands, nine fire companies, fantastics, a number of other organizations, wagons representing the industries of the city, carriages with city officials, &c. The tramp through the mud was a hard one and the route was cut short on this account. At one o'clock there was a meeting at the Court House when the Mayor made an address of welcome to the visitors, but there were none present but the bands and firemen from Bloomsburg and Renovo. After supper the Winona boys with the band, serenaded the Mayor, Judge Mayer, and other prominent citizens, all of whom made very complimentary speeches. At eleven o'clock at night the party started for home reaching here Wednesday morning. The Winonas were the guests of the Ex-Firemen of Lock Haven, and were treated with the greatest kindness and attention not only by their hosts, but by the citizens generally. The following comments are clipped from the daily papers of July 5th.

"The Winona Hose Company, No 3, of Bloomsburg, guests of the Ex-Firemen, were as fine a set of gentlemen as ever paraded our streets, and the general remark of the public was, that with their gray cadet uniforms and gentlemanly deportment they made the finest appearance in the parade."—*Express.*

"The Winona boys, of Bloomsburg, represent the wealth and culture of the place and behaved well while here. Their uniforms cost about $23 each, and consist of a whole suit of gray. The Bloomsburg Band is looked upon as being one of the best in the interior."—*Journal.*

This is what the *Breakfast Table* has to say: "The Winona Fire Company and Silver Cornet Band of Bloomsburg passed through this city on Monday night, on their way to Lock Haven. While waiting at the depot the band discoursed some excellent music on the platform. It was conceded that the Winonas and their band were superior to any thing else in the parade."

A Lock Haven correspondent of the Williamsport *Sun and Banner* says:

"Honors are showered thick and fast, so far as praises go at least, upon your neighbors of Bloomsburg for furnishing the best band and best fire company of the occasion. Their music and marching were perfect throughout the day and their conduct was at all times marked with propriety and gentlemanly demeanor.

Our band received special attention and wherever they appeared on the streets their splendid music attracted large crowds. They were acknowledged by all unprejudiced minds to be the best band in the procession.

All the boys enjoyed themselves. Everybody was full of fun and mischief and there was not a dull moment from the start till the return. "Prize fights" "Battalion parades," "Spectre dances" and many other amusing incidents occurred which would not seem funny in cold type, but were extremely laughable to behold. It was a trip long to be remembered, and the Winona Fire Company and Bloomsburg Band have won for themselves a high reputation in Lock Haven for their fine music, gentlemanly bearing and the propriety with which they conducted themselves throughout. Some of the Winonas called at the Mayor's office and enjoyed the interview exceedingly.

Buckhorn Items.

After an absence of some years in Iowa, Mr. Jesse Wilson has returned.

Relatives of Dr. J. Montgomery, of Pottsgrove, spent Sunday week here.

Mr. C. L. Hartman has placed a neat veranda in front of his residence.

Mr. E. D. Leidy has painted his house.

Miss Sade Dreisbach is visiting at Hughesville.

Mr. John Blocher of Reading spent the 4th with Mr. Henry Summers.

Mr. Ed. Buck and Mrs. Ella Keifer of Hughesville were the guests of F. B. Hartman recently.

Mr. Frank P. Harris and Miss Anna Kemp of Hamburg are visiting friends in this community.

Messrs. T. W. Pursel, H. D. McBride, William Ivey and H. W. Appelman have made repairs to their buildings.

Rev. G. V. Savidge has returned from the trout streams, and reports one hundred and fifty as the result of one day's work.

Mr. N. M. Hartman and wife of Nanticoke paid a short visit to this place recently.

The M. E. Sunday school of the valley held their celebration on the 8th.

Our band has taken steps to reorganize. Have secured the service of Mr. Thomas Metheral as their leader, and when we consider the general make up of the rest of the boys, we assure you good music in short order. A number of new instruments will be purchased.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, exual Debility. $1

Duty of the Town Council.

[Communicated.]

The act of 1851, Section 2, provides that the corporate officers shall have power, "To make regulations relative to the cause and management of fires, and within such limits within the borough as they may deem proper to prescribe; * * * to appropriate money for the purchase of fire engines, &c."

The law incorporating the town of Bloomsburg, provides for three rates of taxation; the highest rate for the built up portion of the town, two thirds of the highest rate for the suburban portion of the town and one half of the highest rate for the agricultural portion of the town. The built up portion of the town is most exposed to danger from fires, and also pays the highest rate of taxation, and hence is entitled to such protection against danger from fires as can reasonably be provided. When an Act of Assembly gives corporate officers power to do any act and to use the public money for such purposes, it signifies thereby that such is their duty so far as is reasonably practicable. It might not be the duty of the town council to build water works, or go to like extraordinary expense to furnish protection against fires, but where the citizens of the town by a stock company have already incurred such expense for the sake of such protection and the town authorities have once commenced to avail themselves thereof, it would be a clear neglect of duty on the part of the town council if for any private reason of their own, they should cause all protection against fires to be cut off. We say for any private reason of their own, because the water company by a resolution have offered to do whatever the town council may reasonably desire, to get the matter before the Court of fixing the price for fire protection, in case the town council would apply to the Court. But the town council at a meeting called for the purpose have refused either to agree with the water company, or to apply to the Court to have the price fixed. The public welfare therefore cannot be the real reason tor their action. Their reasons are private, but so far as the President of the council is concerned his reasons are generally understood and publicly expressed. *He* cannot trust the Courts, is one of them. He got justice once and cannot trust the courts again. So we have a case where notwithstanding an ample fire protection already provided in our town, it is shut off by the action of the town council; and the town in case of a fire is helplessly at the mercy of the flames without so much as a street sprinkler to haul water, or a place to haul it from. It is a clear neglect of duty on the part of the town council, and if persisted in it will sooner or later cause damage by fires. In such case would not the town be liable to pay the damage? Wharton on the Law of Negligence, page 1, defines negligence thus: "Negligence is the omission to do something which a reasonable man, guided upon those considerations which ordinarily regulate the conduct of human affairs, would do, or doing something which a prudent and reasonable man would not do."

It might be argued that the duty of the town council to provide for protection against fires in this case is discretionary, and they can do it or not, as they please. So it might be argued that their duty to "regulate the roads, streets, lanes, alleys, courts, common sewers, foot walks, pavements, &c.," is only discretionary, for the act of assembly is the same in both cases; it gives them the power, but in no place does it expressly require them to exercise that power. And there is no doubt but the town would be liable to pay damages if they should neglect to repair bridges, pavements, streets, &c., and horses or persons should be injured in consequence of such neglect. As the town council are not willing to come into court voluntarily to have the price of fire protection fixed, there may be a fine opportunity in case of a fire in town to bring them into court against their will.

Orangeville Academy.

Orangeville, July 3 1882.

MR. EDITOR.—It was our privilege to attend the commencement exercises of the Orangeville Academy, which began on Friday, June 30th, and we thought a brief account of them might not be uninteresting to your readers.

Notwithstanding the blow which the Academy sustained when the small pox plague fell upon the town, and from which it is just beginning to recover, there were three members in the graduating class. The final examinations were held on Friday June 30th and were conducted by a committee which is appointed annually. We were not present at the examinations, but the chairman, Mr. J. E. Robins, reported that the committee had examined the graduating class, and also their papers of previous examinations, and, while they found a few errors, none of them were serious, and that in the opinion of the committee the members of the class could be graduated with credit to the institution.

On Friday evening Prof. W. B. Owen, Adjunct Professor of Greek at Lafayette College, delivered the commencement address in the Union Church. His theme was "The Practical results of a Liberal Education." Any extract or synopsis that we could give of it, or any comments that we might make on it would not do it justice. To be appreciated it must be heard, and we are sure that all who heard it were highly gratified. The Trustees of the Academy have requested a copy of it for publication.

The graduating exercises took place on Saturday morning, July 1st, at 10 o'clock. They were prefaced by "Anniversary Exercises" consisting of Music, Recitations, and Declamations by the members of the lower classes, all of which were of a very high order of merit, and gave evidence of the fact that these branches are receiving their proper attention at this institution. The first oration from the graduating class was by Mr. Steward F. Custard of Stroudsburg, Pa. His subject was "Our Great Men. "His oration showed maturity of thought, and was delivered with earnestness and force.

Mr. Frank I. Smith of Alba, Pa., followed with an oration on "Bricks." It abounded in wit and wisdom, and was enjoyed by all who heard it. The last orator was Mr. Dallas G. Grover, of Wapwallopen, Pa. The subject of his oration was "Suckers." With keen satire and well chosen words he portrayed those who go through life leaning upon some one else.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock the Alumni Association held their meeting at the residence of the principal. A sumptuous banquet followed, and after relieving the groaning tables of many of their rich viands, the *Rex Convivorum*, Mr. J. M. Fritz of the class of '79, called on the members to respond to various toasts, and the afternoon passed pleasantly away.

In the evening a literary treat was given to the public in the Union Church by the Alumni Association. The following was the programme:

INVOCATION.

Music; Oration, "The Future," J. M. Fritz, '79; Select reading, "Death-bed of Benedict Arnold," L. P. Sterner; Music; Essay, "Living Letters," Miss M. H. Welsh, '81; Oration, "Reminiscences of school-days," J. H. Mendenhall; Music; Essay, "Beyond the Alps lies Italy," Miss Lillie Megargell; Declamation, "The Bewitched Clock," John J. Neissler '81; Music; Oration, "The Ideal and the Real," A. J. Heissler, '78; Music; Benediction.

Thus passed the fourth commencement of the Orangeville Academy, and all who are interested in the institution have good reason to feel proud of it. Twenty-three persons in all have been graduated from the Academy during the last five years. Of these, one, Mr. W. Oman, has entered the U. S. Navy; two, Messrs. Wm. R. Campbell and J. M. Fritz, are now seniors in Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.; one, Mr. A. J. Heissler, graduated this year from Muhlenberg college, Allentown, Pa., and his brother J. J. Heissler is a junior in that college; and G. L. Jolly is attending a medical college in Baltimore. Many of the other Alumni of the Academy have entered the teacher's profession, and thus all, in one way or another are shedding lustre upon their much-beloved Alma Mater.

We are told that the fall term of the Academy will begin August 14th and we hope it will receive the hearty support it deserves.

We should also state that three young men, graduates of this Academy, Grover, Sterner, and Robbins were examined for Lafayette College, by Prof. Owen, and passed without conditions.

Yours truly, J. P. W.

Personal! To Men Only!

Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Michigan, will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, and manhood, and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy relief and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above. N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Oct. 28, '81-1y

LOCAL NOTICES.

If you want good celery plants cheap call at James Commons, near the Bloom ferry. He will not be undersold.

Flour and feed can always be had at Allen's East end grocery. april 7-tf

C. C. Marr is paying 24 cents for eggs and 25 cents for butter.

Farmers dealing at W. B Allen's can be accommodated with stabling. apr. 7-tf.

Calves, lambs, large shotes, fat sheep, corn, oats, rye, hay, oak and hemlock bark and wool wanted at Light Street, by Silas Young. june 16 6-w

C. C. Marr wants butter, eggs, lard, side, shoulder and ham.

Lumber, lots of it for sale. Pine boards 12, 14, and 16 feet long, pine plank 12, 14 and 16 feet long, hemlock boards 12, 14 and 16 feet long hemlock plank 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long, joists 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long. 2x4 rails 12, 14, 16 and 18 feet long. Shingle lath, ceiling lath, shingles No. 1, 2, and 3. Pickets and siding at Lightstreet by Silas Young. may 19-2 m

C. C. Marr is buying geese feathers.

As good cigars as can be found in town are kept at W. B. Allen's East end grocery. april 7-tf

Nice ginghams 10 cts., and calicoes 5 cts., at C. C. Marr's.

In the absence of John Wolf, farmers wanting farm machinery will please call at W. B. Allen's. april 7-tf

The Pittsburg Dye Company have appointed William R. Ringrose, West street, second door from Third, as their agent for this county. Orders can be sent to his residence, and will be promptly attended to. Good work guaranteed. 2w *

W. B. Allen has just opened a lot of new goods, embracing fine groceries, glassware, painted china, queenswaré, &c. All of the best, and at the lowest prices. april 7-tf

If the lady who reads this card when in want of Spool Cotton will ask for the

"O. N. T."

she will obtain the very best thread made. Ask for Clark's "O. N. T." Cotton and see that you get it.

For sale by all leading dealers.

feb 3 -6m

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE DISTINGUISHING CHARM.

A delightful fragrance of freshly gathered flowers and spices is the distinguishing charm of Floreston Cologne. *

Puny, weak, and sickly children, need Brown's Iron Bitters. It will strengthen and invigorate them.

BEAUTY REGAINED.

The beauty and color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's Hair Balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties. *

A SHORT ROAD TO HEALTH

To all who are suffering from boils, ulcers, scrofula, carbuncles, or other obstinate diseases of the blood and skin, a course of Burdock Blood Bitters will be found to be a short road to health. Price $1.00.

PERMIT NO SUBSTITUTION,

Insist upon obtaining Florestons Cologne. It is pre-emi-nently superior in premanence and rich delicacy of fragrance. *

ANSWER THIS QUESTION.

Why do so many people we see around us, seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cts., we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 5-eow

BEDS OF DOWN FEEL HARD.

All beds seems hard to the rheumatic. Then harken ye peevish sufferers! Apply Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to your aching joints and muscles. Rely upon it that you will experience speedy relief. Such, at least, is the testimony of those who have used it. The remedy is likewise successfully resorted to for throat and lung diseases, sprains, bruises, etc.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 5-eow.

FADED COLORS RESTORED.

Faded or gray hair gradually recovers its youthful color and lustre by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, an elegant dressing, admired for its purity and rich perfume. *

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10 cts. and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back, Lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cts. Sold by J. H. Kinports. may 5 eow

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. march 31-1y

Osborn's Family Paints ready for use are the most convenient article of the kind, all shades and colors, put up in ½, ¼ and pint cans. We furnish a can of paint and brush for 25 cents.

—o—

Saxoline Petroleum Jelly, used for burns scalds and sores of every kind; it is good and cheap. Saxoline Pomade for the hair, highly perfumed, 25 cents.

—o—

Glycerine Lotion. To ladies and children or any person with a fine sensitive skin and whose complexion is affected by the weather causing redness, roughness and chapping this Lotion is invaluable. An excellent application to the face after shaving. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents.

—o—

Our Stock of Hair and Tooth brushes has been replenished and contains some good bargains.

—o—

We carry a complete and well selected stock, and competent persons are always in attendance to supply the wants of our patrons. We study to please, and believe we can supply you with everything in our line economically, satisfactorily and in a manner calculated to induce to join in the verdict, that our store is *the* place to trade. Hoping to see many readers of the COLUMBIAN at our place of business shortly and soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, we remain Very Truly Yours

N. J. Hendershott.

READY'S

—PURE—

READY-MIXED AND PASTE,

LEAD & ZINC PAINTS

COMBINED WITH

PURE LINSEED OIL

—AND—

FINE COLORS.

—o—

NO UNPLEASANT ODOR.

—o—

Satisfaction Guaranteed

—OR—

MONEY REFUNDED.

DELIVERED FREE OF FREIGHT

Where we have no agent.

Orders and inquiries by Mail or Telephone receive PROMPT attention.

—ADDRESS.—

Montour White Lead, Zinc & Color Works

RUPERT, PA.

WM. E. B. DAVIES, - - SUP'T.

May 26 -6m

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

Will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg on Thursday the 31st day of August, 1882 at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeable to the provisions of Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided all the right, title and interest acquired by the said commissioners in the following lots, pieces, and parcels of unseated lands, heretofore purchased by them at Treasurer's sale and held for a period of more than five years; the day of redemption having gone by, unless by the original owner.

ACRES.	OWNER.	YEAR	TOWNSHIP	AMT.
400	Brown Nath.	1828	Catawissa	$8 52
400	Young John	1830	Roaringcreek	22 56
30	Fisher Jonath'n	1832	Beaver	4 41
15	Harpine David	1852	Roaringcreek	3 97
50	Kreisher John, sr.	"	do	8 37
65	Millard Wm.	"	do	6 81
50	Whitman Abram	" '54	do	14 61
369	Cook John, jr	"	do	6 81
375	Calfus Charles	"	Briarcreek	9 06
400	Curry Patrick	1854	Roaringcreek	43 03
5	Scott Samuel	1834	Pine	3 33
25	Ash Samuel	1854	Fishingcreek	3 17
441	Beach N. G. B.	1806	Benton	18 41
401	do do	1856	do	18 66
10	Keeler Ebenezer	1856	do	4 75
19	Bower Solomon	"	Briarcreek	4 67
30	Ikeler William	"	Fishingcreek	5 71
22	McCall Heirs	"	Jackson	4 47
106	Wagner Philip	"	do	7 08
6	Oman John	"	Mt Pleasant	4 31
15	Robbins Joseph	"	Madison	4 01
52	Lebo Henry	"	do	4 33
76	Lyons Robert	"	do	4 57
343	Berron John, jr.	"	Locust	35 18
343	Benson Peter	"	do	35 18
194	Barnes Thomas	"	do	14 18
184	Lemon William	"	do	8 44
400	Appleman Phineas	"	Pine	43 83
50	Bittel Samuel	1804	Conyngham	91 71
106	"	"	do	68 51
300	Cowsart James	1858	Locust	68 83
200	Miller & Peifer	"	Mifflin	3 37
40	Yohe Jacob	"	do	3 17
18	Grover Michael	"	Main	3 93
180	Miller & Peifer	" '62	do	11 37
150	Deobler C. H.	"	Pine	13 94
120	Hoffman Harriet	"	do	7 09
200	Woodside & Frick	"	Sugarloaf	5 91
400	Delhi Robert	1880	Beaver	33 07
50	Ash William	"	Briarcreek	3 97
6	Traugh Henry	"	do	2 96
50	Crevoling Andrew	"	Main	3 99
26	Smeck & Brobst	1862	Catawissa	4 45
1 lot	Callahan James	1870	Central a	11 43
1	" Fensterma'k'r J H	"	do	5 48
1	" James Edward	"	do	5 70
1	" Kline Caroline	"	do	6 78
1	" Kline John	"	do	6 99
1	" Murphy Thomas	"	do	4 94
1	" Minihan John	"	do	4 94
1	" Meehan James	"	do	9 97
1	" Nevin Michael	"	do	12 97
200	Gearheart Wm.	"	Sugarloaf	59 28

CHARLES REICHART,
JOSHUA FRITTERMAN,
B. F. EDGAR,
} County Com.

Commissioners' office, Bloomsburg, July 10, '82.

RENNEGER'S LUNG SYRUP,

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY,

a positive cure for Asthma, and Bronchitis. CONSUMPTION

Orders from medical men for this wonderful cure come in from all over the country. Price per bottle $1.00. Can be sent by express to any address. Ad. C. RENNEGER & CO., Box 318 Williamsport, Pa. 4 June 30, 4w.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

We will offer for sale what is known as the old jail property, on Thursday, August 31st., 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House in Bloomsburg all that certain piece of land situate in the town of Bloomsburg with a front on Centre street of 81½ feet and a front on First street of 143 feet on which are erected a brick dwelling house, old jail, stable and other out-buildings.

Conditions can be seen at the office.

JOSHUA FRITTERMAN,
CHARLES REICHARD,
B. F. EDGAR,
} County Coms.

ATTEST: John B. Casey, clerk, Commissioners' office, Bloomsburg, July 10, 1882.

BE NOT DECEIVED

By Plasters claiming to be an improvement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

ALLCOCK'S is the Original and only genuine Porous Plaster; all other so-called Porous Plasters are imitations. Beware of them.

See that you get an ALLCOCK'S PLASTER, which we guarantee has effected more and quicker cures than any other external remedy.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

eb 8 18t- eow

WALL PAPER.

ALL GRADES, ALL PRICES.

WINDOW CURTAINS

FIXTURES OF ALL KINDS.

BALANCE SPRING FIXTURES

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

LOWEST PRICES GUARANTEED

GEORGE A. CLARK,

BOOK STORE,

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Nothing Better than Farming.

There are a certain class of farmers who are never satisfied with the results of their labors, and they look upon the mercantile business as something to be got into as soon as they can raise the necessary capital. They seldom consider how the successful merchant has strived to establish himself in the way of making money, and how watchful he has to be to sustain himself; still, there is no reason why the same processes may not lead to as great successes on the land as in the store; indeed, it is a common experience that it is so. Hundreds of men every year make money to their entire satisfaction out of agricultural or horticultural pursuits. They are not so well-known—do not make as much show as the store-keeper—agriculturists are too much scattered to make this imposing appearance; but the profits we speak of are there as surely in the one case as in the other.

These successful businesses are simply the result of a series of experiments as to what can best be done. Hardly a business that we know of, that may be pointed out as illustrative of great success in the line marked out for it at the start. A general knowledge of some one thing may have suggested the enterprise, but one after another, as some parts would be better understood, the least profitable would be dropped, and, in many instances, firms that began dealing in a dozen articles would end in only a few. We have frequently pointed out the fact, and urged on cultivators that this is the only way to get into that special crop business. There is scarcely a district of country in the whole United States but is able to grow some one thing or a few things a little better than another thing. It should be a continual subject of experiment on every farm as to what will grow and thrive remarkably well; and having found this out, what would be the prospect of a good market for it. It is rare indeed that any one who raises just exactly what his neighbor does, ever makes a great stride in the way of wealth. He makes out of wheat, or corn, or pork, a fair average living price, and if he is a little more intelligent than some as to the niceties of cultivation he may make more than his neighbors; but the rich farmer is generally he who by careful observation and calculation is able gradually but surely to get out of the beaten track.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Texas Cattle.

Westward from Houston the country becomes drier, though there is still much low prairies. All along the road through this region one sees many cattle, and soon learns the meaning of the accounts, so often repeated, of cattle being able to "live out all winter, without feed or shelter." They do live so; that is, some of them do. Many die from starvation. I saw their bodies everywhere, and many of those still alive were wretchedly emaciated. Hundreds of them were, to use an expressive southwestern phrase, "on the lift;" that is when they laid down they were so weak that they could not get up; but if they were helped to get up they could walk about and feed, until weariness or weakness prompted them to lie down again, when the process had to be repeated. I saw great numbers of dead animals in the pools and ditches, where they had come to drink, and being too weak to struggle through the mud they had fallen into the water and been drowned. The owners appeared generally to hold the same cheerful philosophy with a man with whom I talked at Corinth, Miss., who thought he did not lose much when hundreds of his sheep died for want of food and shelter because as he said "we get the wool." So those Texas cattle men seemed satisfied with the hides. "Hundreds and thousands of cattle die when the new grass begins to come:" so I was told everywhere. The explanation is that the cattle, weak from long starvation and ravenous with hunger, eat excessively on the fresh grass. They have no "dry feed" to serve as a corrective, and the surfeit on green food kills them. The whole system and plan of cattle-raising in this state seemed to me to be enormously wasteful, yet the industry is a source of wealth. It would, however, be much more profitable with better methods; and as population becomes more dense, and the range for cattle is circumscribed, these will of necessity be adopted. Nearly every pursuit in the South is to a great extent carried on, or rather goes on, with similar wastfulness of method and result. Of course no business thus managed produces so much as it would if prosecuted with even moderate energy, foresight, and prudence. I should not like to express my opinions upon such matters so forcibly as Southern men express their's everywhere.—*June Atlantic.*

Raising Plants Without Earth

To cultivate plants without earth had long been the dream of chemists: after years of patient study the gardner of Vascœuil has discovered a means of giving continued life and nourishment to plants without their ever being brought in contact with the soil. All he does is to wrap the roots up in some moss to which he has imparted this life-giving power. This "fertilizing moss" is not only capable of affording nourishment to all vegetable life, but will do so indefinitely.

Since November, 1880, the date at which his researches proved successful, he has constantly been testing his process, and has never found the least interruption in the vegetative functions of the plants subjected to its influence; on the contrary, winter and spring plants have blossomed with a vigor he has never seen in his garden. With the shelter of a glass, hellebores taken up at the end of November and the middle of December have remained two and a half to three months in blossom. Other plants, primroses, daisies, violets, auriculas, have not only been in bloom for three months, but have thrown out new buds. At Vascœuil we saw plants loaded with blossoms which had been in the fertilizing moss for weeks. The public in Rouen and Paris have during the past year had frequent opportunities of beholding again and again the process in full operation in the exhibitions of flowers and vegetables which M. Dumesnil has given. The exhibitions have been arranged so as to give some idea of the useful and beautiful results of this new discovery, and also to afford an opportunity of following every stage of the vegetation of plants reared without earth.

During the two winters since M. Dumesnil perfected his discovery, he has had all kinds of ordinary flowers blooming in baskets containing the fertilizing moss. On the occasion of any fete, his tables have been covered with a profusion of spring flowers, and he has been able to decorate his rooms with a freedom impossible with plants growing in earth. Thus, while nature outside lay frozen and dead, the interior of his house has been a blooming parterre.—*Good Words*

THE DAVIS.

$1.000 REWARD.

ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE. THAT THE

NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED

Will do without basting.

It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias woolen goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time

It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will do felling bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

I will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind dress goods with the same material, either gathers, points, plaits or straight. The only machine that will bind flats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias satin or silk, from ¼ to 2 inches in width, without basting.

It will gather with or without sewing on.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.

It will shirr any kind of goods.

It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.

It will make plaited trimming either scalloped or straight, and sew a piping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.

J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

oct. 1, '80-tf.

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 23, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JEFFREY W. DEE.

MONMOUTH, IOWA, March 12, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
E. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 26, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaint, and it *always cures me.* Would not [illegible] without a bottle in the house.
J. B. IVIE.

[illegible] Mr. Jas. Rose, of this place, [illegible] PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve [illegible] *never fails to cure.* No [illegible] should allow it to be out of the family.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1881.
We began using it to our family years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SEERRY.

CONYNGHORO, S. C., Feb. 22, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CREFELD, PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have [illegible] PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it [illegible] used, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as a [illegible] assurance.
I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
T. J. MOORE.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
R. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

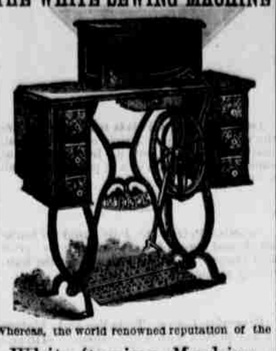
37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881.
For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation, and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the papers, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time.
MRS. L. E. CHIPPIE.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up," than any medicine made.

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
may 17, '78-tf

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE



Whereas, the world renowned reputation of the

White Sewing Machine

induces many unscrupulous competitors to resort to all kinds of mean tricks to injure its reputation, we beg to caution all intending purchasers not to buy a

WHITE MACHINE

except from its regular authorized dealers, who will be sustained by the following warranty.

WE WARRANT THE NATURAL WEAR AND TEAR OF THE

White Shuttle Sewing Machine,

PLATE NUMBER 103339 FOR FAMILY PURPOSES, AND HEREBY AGREE TO KEEP THE SAME IN REPAIR FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS FROM THIS DATE, FREE OF CHARGE.

This warranty excepts the breakage of needles bobbins and shuttles.

This warranty will not be sustained unless the plate or number above given corresponds with the number on the shuttle face slide. Beware of defaced or altered numbers

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.

The "WHITE" Shuttle Sewing Machine

HAS GREATER CAPACITY than any other family Sewing Machine for doing every variety of work.

J. SALTZER, General Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Oct. 1, '80-tf.

Dr. When farmers can buy a true Ammoniated Super-Phosphate, made chiefly from Slaughter House Meat and Bone, for $25 per ton at the Railroad Depots, in Philadelphia, it is a folly to pay out money for the old fashioned High Cost Fertilizers, which other manufacturers persist in holding at prices varying from Thirty to Forty Dollars per ton.

The past season, everywhere, has clearly shown, that the low cost Ammoniated Super-Phosphate paid the best on Wheat and Grass. The day for high cost Manures has passed. The experience of good farmers, who look closely at First Cost and Results, have proved that those costing $25 PER TON, OR LESS, with a reasonably good Analysis of free Phosphoric Acid AND AMMONIA, have paid them by far the best. There is abundant evidence of this and from farmers who don't simply guess at what they are doing.

In the four years of the use of Baugh's $25 Phosphate, there has not been a single reasonable report of unfavorable action on any crop, and this is a testimony in itself more than volumes of certificates. We do not ask for, or publish certificates; that custom, has long ago ceased to be of any consequence either way.

Address, BAUGH & SONS.
20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.

June

Agents Wanted for the Lives and Adventures of the Outlaws Frank & JESSE JAMES

Complete Life of these Bold Highwaymen. Also of the Younger Brothers and other outlaws. Elegantly Illustrated. Over 500 Pages. Beware of inferior editions. Complete Outfit by mail, Forty Cents. Terms Liberal. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, 176 West 6th St., Cincinnati O. ald. June 16, 1m.

New Book. Practical Life. The Key to Fortune 500 pp. Clear type. Finest binding and Illustrations. AGENTS WANTED. $75 to $150 per Month. For terms, address J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphia, Pa

June 30-4 w ald

ORGANS

Five Octaves, one 3-Sets Reeds, *Eight Stops*, including *Sub-Bass*, *Octave Coupler*, Stool, Book and Music, in Solid Black Walnut Case

Fancy High Top, as above.

ONLY $30.

THIS ORGAN IS BUILT ON THE OLD PLAN.

The Famous Beethoven Organ

27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds, $90.

Soon to advance to $125. Order now. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter. Boxed and shipped without a Moment's Delay. Catalogue Free. Address or call upon

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

June 9-1m

Dauchy & Co's. Advt's.

Back Ache

POSITIVELY CURED BY

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters.

Reasons Why they are Preferred to All Other Porous Plasters or External Remedies:

First.
Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

Second.
Because they are a genuine pharmaceutical preparation, and so recognized by the profession.

Third.
Because they are the only plasters that relieve pain at once.

Fourth.
Because they will positively cure diseases which other remedies will not even relieve.

Fifth.
Because over 5000 physicians and druggists have voluntarily testified that they are superior to all other plasters or medicines for external use.

Sixth.
Because the manufacturers have received the only medals ever given for porous plasters.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster!

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 50cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Nov 4 '81 -1y

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Lame Back, Sprains and Bruises, Asthma, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Burns, Frost Bites, Tooth, Ear, and Headache, and all pains and aches.

The best internal and external remedy in the world. Every bottle guaranteed. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere. Directions in eight languages.

Price 25 cents and $1.00.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

WANTED, SALESMEN.

To canvass for the sale of our Nursery Stock. Unequalled facilities. Salary and expenses paid. 500 acres of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc.
W. & T. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

June, 30, 1m.

AGENTS WANTED

to supply the wide demand for the authentic account of the "GREAT TRAGEDY" (murder of Garfield, (Extraordinary Trial and Final

Execution of Guiteau

Low Price, Quick Sales, Big Terms. No time to lose. Address HUBBARD BROS., 723 Chestnut St., Phila. d June 30, 4w.

Dr. LINDSEYS' BLOOD SEARCHER

Nothing in the world equal to it for the cure of Scrofula, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Mercurial Diseases, Catarrh, Loss of Appetite, Female Complaints, and all Blood diseases. It never fails. All druggists and country store keepers sell it. E. E. Sellers & Co., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

June 30-4w d

To Nervous Sufferers—The Great European Remedy.

DR. J. B. SIMPSON'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine is a positive cure for overwork of body or brain or excesses of any kind, such as weakness and all diseases resulting from Nervous Debility, Irritability, Mental Anxiety, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system generally, Pains in the

Back or Side, Loss of Memory, Premature old age and diseases that lead to consumption, insanity & an early grave or both. No matter how shattered the system may be from excesses of any kind, a short course of this medicine will restore the lost functions and procure health and happiness where was despondency and gloom. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success.

Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars.

Price, Specific $1.00 per package, or six packages for $5.00. Will be sent by mail on receipt of money Address all orders, J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO. Nos. 104 and 106 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

For sale by J. H. KINPORTS, Bloomsburg, Pa.

feb 2182-1y

The Backus Water Motor.

IS THE MOST

Economical Power Known

—FOR—

DRIVING LIGHT MACHINERY.

It takes but little room.
It never gets out of repair.
It can not blow up.
It needs no fuel
It needs no engineer.

There is no delay; no firing up; no ashes to clean away; no extra insurance to pay; no repairing necessary; no coal bills to pay, and it is always ready for use.

It is invaluable for blowing Church Organs for running Printing Presses, Sewing Machines, Turning Lathes, Scroll Saws, Grind Stones, Coffee Mills, Sausage Machines, Feed Cutters, Corn Mills, Elevators, etc.

Four horse power at 40 pounds pressure of water. It is noiseless, neat, compact, steady, and above all

IT IS VERY CHEAP.

Send for circular to the Backus Water Motor Co., Newark, N. J., stating name of paper you saw advertisement in.

Price, $15 to $300. Sept. 30-tf

C. B. ROBBINS,

FINE WINES and LIQUORS,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WHEN FOUND MAKE A NOTE OF

THE RIGHT PLACE TO GET A

SPRING OR SUMMER SUIT

—IS AT—

DAVID LOWENBERG

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Stylish Well Made Clothing

—AT THE—

LOWEST PRICES.

EXAMINE THE FINEST STOCK OF

YOUTHS' BOY'S and Children's CLOTHING.

BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS

HANDSOME PATTERNS.

PERFECT FITS,

REASONABLE PRICES.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS

ON HAND.

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., Ph. D., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.

Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water

Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough

Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.

Courses of study prescribed by the State:

I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.

I. Adjunct Courses: Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.

The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.

The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.

The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as Students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.

HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees. F. P. BILLMYER, Secretary.

Oct. 1, '81.-

BEATTY The Famous 27 Stop Beethoven Organs.

Suitable for the Parlor, Chapel, Lodge, Church or Sabbath School.

FRONT VIEW

THE BEETHOVEN ORGAN.

Height, 78 ins., Length, 46 ins., Depth, 24 ins.

New Style No. 9000, Five (5) Octaves, Handsome Solid Black Walnut Case with Organ Bench and Music Book.

27 Stops, 10 Full Sets Golden Tongue Reeds.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION.

PRICE Boxed with Organ Bench, Book and Music, ONLY $90.00

CASE.—Handsome Solid Black Walnut, manufactured so as not to warp, from the dirt or dust. Thoroughly seasoned and kiln dried, so that it will stand the test of any climate, handsomely rubbed varnish finish and polish produced with a Mirror Gloss. Trimmed with Antique Brass, fret music desk, pocket, handles and lamp stands. It is built to last, not for show.

ACTION.—Containing 27 Stops, with a great variety of Stop Combinations, enabling the performer to imitate (by following the simple instructions sent) a Grand Piano, Violins, Piccolo, Saxophone, Full Orchestra, Cello, Church Pipe Organ, and many other beautiful effects. In addition you have the regular ordinary organ at your command.

27 STOPS, as follows:

1—Cello, 8 feet tone.
2—Melodia.
3—Clarabella.
4—Manual Sub-Bass, 16 feet tone.
5—Bourdon, 16 feet tone.
6—Saxophone, 8 feet tone.
7—Viol di Gamba, 8 ft tone.
8—Dulciana, 8 feet tone.
9—Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone.
10—Grand Expression, 8 feet tone.
11—French Horn, 8 ft. tone
12—Harp Aeolean.
13—Vox Humana, Tremolo.
14—Echo, 8 feet tone.
15—Dulciana, 8 feet tone.
16—Vox Jubilante, 8 feet tone.
17—Vox Celeste, 8 ft. tone.
18—Violina, 4 feet tone.
19—Vox Jubilante, 8 and 4 feet tone.
20—Piccolo, 2 feet tone.
21—Coupler, Harmonique
22—Orchestral Forte.
23—Grand Organ knee stop
24—Right Knee Stop.
25—Automatic Valve Stop.
26—Right Duplex Damper.
27—Left Duplex Damper.

With Grand and Thrilling Accessory and Combination Effects.

BELLOWS.—Finest Treble Rubber, Upright pattern, three bellows combined, with four Steel Springs, with Automatic Valve Stop, an ingenious arrangement for preventing an over-supply of air.

REEDS.—10 Full Sets Reeds. Are of the Celebrated Golden Tongue (patented), the tongues of which are secured to the block by dovetailing instead of cementing, which soon breaks or rattles. The Golden Tongue never breaks or gets out, holds its tone perfectly. No tuning is ever required after leaving the factory.

TONE.—Superb, Thrillingly Sweet and Pure. Is unknown in comparison with any instrument ever manufactured at four times the price. An Organ like this could not be produced by any other manufacturer at cost through high priced organ manufacturers at least $400. This combination of Reed-Board and Stop Work bear in mind, in the BEETHOVEN is patented. No cabinet maker dare build it.

PRICE.—The price of this Organ, which includes a Music Book, Organ Bench, Choice Music, &c., securely packed and delivered on board the cars at Washington, New Jersey, is Only $90.00.

TERMS.—The terms are Net Cash. Remittances may be made by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express, prepaid.

WARRANTED.—The BEETHOVEN is warranted for six years. Shipped on one year's trial.

FACTORY.—Corner Railroad Ave. and Beatty St., Washington, New Jersey. Largest in the world. Running day and night to fill all orders promptly.

To Whom it May Concern:

If the Beethoven Organ, after one year's constant use, does not give you perfect satisfaction in every particular, and in any way not as represented in this advertisement, I hereby bind myself to take it back and refund you your money paid, on receipt of notice by you from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent. interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent., according to your offer. *Be very particular to give your Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad.*

Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express prepaid.

HOW TO ORDER.—Enclosed find money for Beethoven Organ. I have read your statement in regard to it in this advertisement, and I order one on condition that it must prove exactly as represented in every particular, or I shall return it at the end of one year's use and demand the return of my money, with interest from the very moment I forward it, at six per cent., according to your offer. *Be very particular to give your Name, Post Office, County, State, Freight Station, and on what Railroad.*

Be sure to remit by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter or Express prepaid.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER TO THE READERS OF THE COLUMBIAN.

I desire the Beethoven Organ introduced among the readers of this newspaper at once, and for SIXTY DAYS, so that all can see and appreciate its wonderful merits and stop combination effects. Now, if you will REMIT ME seventy-five ($75.00) dollars, I will ship you this organ immediately, and send you a receipted bill in full for twenty dollars ($20), which is the regular and only price at which this organ is sold. The price will soon be advanced to $125.00, on account of the increase in price of labor and materials used in its construction.

I desire this instrument introduced without delay, and make this special offer so you may order one now. I look to future sales for my profit, as the Beethoven makes me thousands of friends. I regard this manner of introducing it better than spending hundreds of dollars in newspaper advertising. The Organ speaks for itself. Often twenty sales have been traced from the first sold in a new neighborhood.

This offer is positively good for only ten days from date. PLEASE BEAR IN MIND. This newspaper must be returned, to secure this special price. If mailed from your post office within ten days from this date it will be received at this office, or you may accept by telegraph on the last day, and remit by mail on that day. I shall POSITIVELY refuse all orders under $90, unless accompanied with this newspaper, and payment must be mailed within ten days as specified.

DATED, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY, JULY 14.

N. B.—As this special offer is limited and will not be repeated, if you have not all the money in hand, it will pay you to borrow a part from your friends, and thus secure the best organ that can be offered, at a less price than any ordinary organ by other makers is usually sold at.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

STANDARD FOOD FOR PLANTS

ODORLESS.

For producing flowers and vigorous growth. It has no equal. Has stood the test for years, and always does all claimed for it. Is especially adapted for house plants and gardening, giving a healthy growth and abundant flowers.

Over 10,000 packages sold in 1881. Awarded the medal at the mechanics' fair in Boston. Put up in packages at 10 and 25 cents each.

For sale at THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE $15 TO $40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading Cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents Address

M. N. LOVELL 312 Lackawanna Ave SCRANTON, PA.

March 3-1y

CAUTION.

GET THE BEST.

ESTEY ORGANS.

STRONG COMPETITION

In the manufacture of Organs is resulting in the production and sale of cheap goods, made from inferior materials. I refer particularly to bogus Organs that are continually springing into existence, without any merit whatever, except to be offered cheap, and then when purchased found to be dear at any price. Will you not then, reader,

If you Contemplate Buying an Organ

consider it your only safeguard to select an instrument bearing the names of first class, wholly responsible makers. A good assortment of styles of the celebrated Estey Organs can now be seen at the new rooms of the Only Authorized Agent for the Estey Organs in Columbia County. A guarantee for five years from the manufacturers accompanies every Estey Organ.

J. SALTZER, Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

June 30, '80-tf

WEBER--HARDMAN

PIANOS,

FINE INLAID FRENCH WALNUT CASE ORGAN, 9 STOPS, $90 CASH.

Easy Terms. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BACON'S PIANO WARE ROOMS,

MUSIC HALL BLOCK, WILKES-BARRE, PA

June 1, 81-1y

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division and Northern Central Railway.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

In effect June 5th, 1882, trains leave Northumberland.

EASTWARD,

9.25 a. m.—Sea Shore Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 3.20 p. m.; New York, 6.15 p. m. Baltimore, 5.10 p. m.; Washington 6.47 p. m., making close connections at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points.

1.48 p. m.—Day express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.35 p. m.; New York, 10.25 p. m.; Baltimore, 7.20 p. m.; Washington, 8.47 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8.05 p. m.—Williamsport Accommodation for Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia and New York, arriving at Philadelphia 3.55 a. m.; New York 6.15 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured at Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1.55 a. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 7.50 a. m.; New York, 11.15 a. m. Baltimore 7.45 a. m.; Washington, 9.17 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD,

6.35 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

For Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman Palace car and passenger coaches through to Rochester.

1.45 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane. For Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through parlor car to Watkins and through passenger coaches to Rochester.

5.35 p. m., Fast line for Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and Intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Watkins.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR NORTHUMBERLAND FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves New York, 5.30 a. m.; Philadelphia, 9.40 a. m.; Washington, 8.07 a. m.; Baltimore 9.30 a. m., arrives at Northumberland 1.45 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 7.55 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.05 a. m.; Washington, 9.37 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.50 a. m., arriving at Northumberland 5.35 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 7.35 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.30 p. m.; Washington, 9.57 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.20 p. m., arriving at Northumberland 5.35 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia,

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after February 19th, 1881, trains will leave Sunbury as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Northern Express	6.30 a.m., arrive Elmira 12.30 pm
	Arrive at Canandaigua 3.25 p. m.
	" Rochester 4.40 "
	" Niagara, 8.45 "
Niagara Express	1.50 p. m. arrive Elmira 6.05 p m
	arrive Canandaigua 8.35 "
	" Rochester 9.45 "
	" Niagara 12.50 a m
Fast line	5.15 p m arrive Elmira 10.30 p m
	" Watkins 11.10 p m

SOUTHWARD.

Southern Express	1.32 a.m. arrive Harrisb'g 5.15 am
	arrive Philadelphia 7.50 "
	" New York 9.35 "
	" Baltimore 7.10 "
	" Washington 6.47 "
Lock Haven Ex	10.50 a m arrive Harrisb'g 12.55 pm
	arrive Philadelphia 5.00 p m
	" New York 8.45 "
	" Baltimore 8.30 "
	" Washington 6.47 "
Day Express	1.50 p m arrive Harrisburg 3.36 p m
	" Philadelphia 7.05 "
	" New York 10.00 "
	" Baltimore 7.00 "
	" Washington 8.17 "
Erie Mail	1.05 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.00 a. m
	" Philadelphia 7.08 "
	" New York 9.35 "
	" Baltimore 7.00 "
	" Washington 8.22 "

J.R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

June 20, 1880.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,45 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,45 a. m. 4 56 and 7,20 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,15 8,50 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS. (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, via. Tamanend 9,00 a. m. and via. Bound Brook Route 7,45 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia, 9,45 a. m.

Leave Reading, 11,55 a. m., Pottsville, 12,20 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,35 p. m.

Leave Catawissa, 6,10 8,40 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.

Leave Williamsport, 9,45 a.m. 2,00 p. m. and 4,30 p. m

Passengers to and from New York, via. Tamanend and to and from Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.

C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

Jan. 10, 1881—tf.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
9 15	2 45	9 45	.....Scranton.....	9 30	2 10	6 17
9 09			.....Bellevue.....			6 22
9 03	2 36	9 37	.....Taylorville..	9 45	2 20	6 27
8 56	2 29	9 30	.....Lackawanna..	9 52	2 27	6 34
8 48	2 22	9 24	..... Pittston.....	9 58	2 34	6 41
8 42	2 15	9 19	.. West Pittston	10 04	2 39	6 46
8 37	2 10	9 14	.....Wyoming.....	10 08	2 44	6 51
			.....Maltby.....			6 55
			.....Bennets.....			6 58
8 25	2 03	9 04	.....Kingston....	10 18	2 54	7 09
8 25	1 50	9 04	.....Kingston....	10 18	2 54	7 10
	1 42		.Plymouth June			7 17
8 16	1 35	8 55	....Plymouth....	10 26	3 09	7 24
	1 25		.....Avondale....		3 06	7 30
8 07	1 18	8 47